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February 24, 1958

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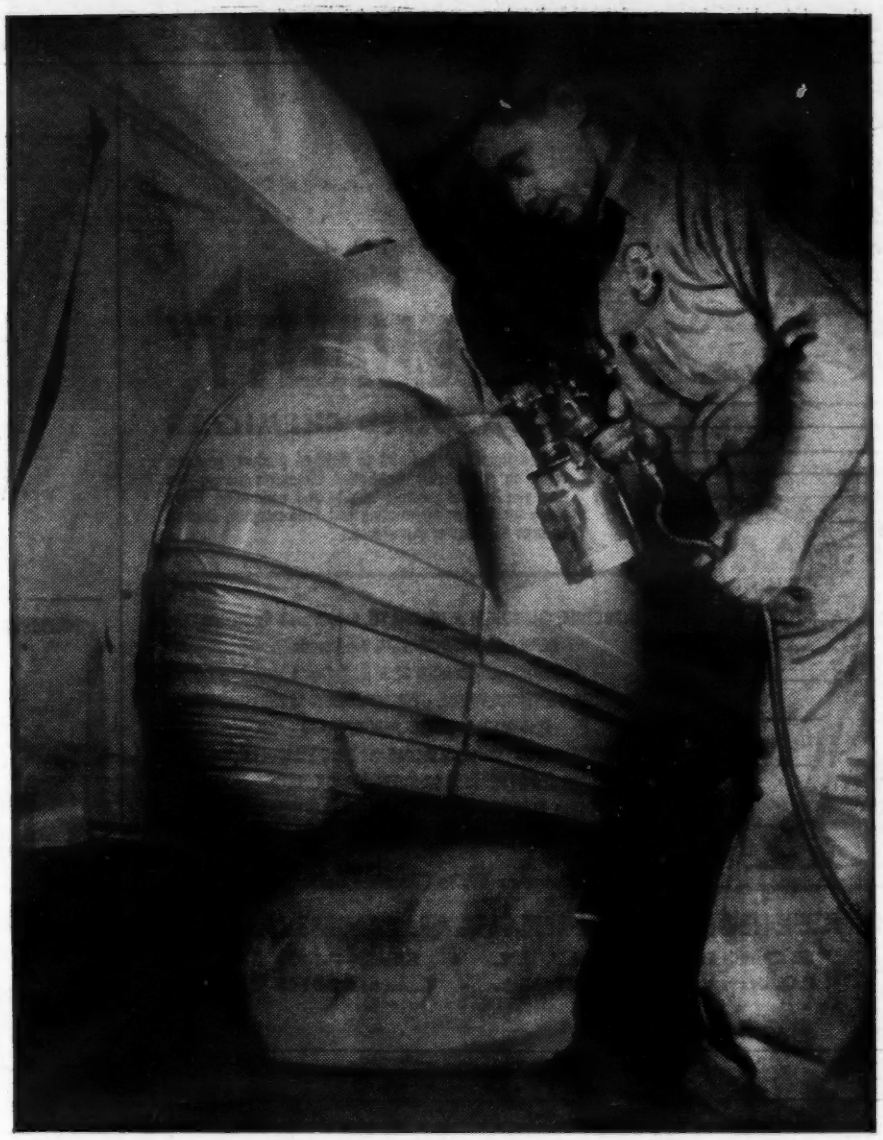

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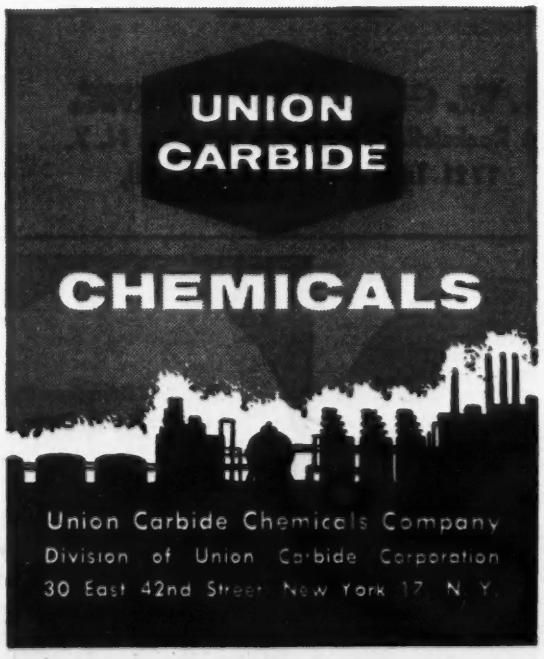

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 173 No. 8 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. February 24, 1958

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Memo to OPD Readers

The next edition of Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter will be the 1958 Hi-Lo Chemical Price Issue, an annual feature of the magazine.

Dated February 26th (Wednesday), it is due to be mailed out today under separate cover.

This year's Hi-Lo issue lists six years of price ranges for some 2600 chemicals and process materials—1952 through 1957.

OPD's next regular issue will appear a week from today, Monday (March 3rd).

Additives Hearing, Upstaged By House Investigation of FCC, Postponed Again—Indefinitely

Pushed into the background by this session's surprise hit, the house probe of the Federal Communications Commission, the food additives hearings are off again—this time indefinitely. When they will resume, not even Rep. John Bell Williams knows. The Mississippi congressman heads up the house group charged with additives legislation. But he is also a member of the subcommittee looking into FCC affairs, and this widely-publicized activity has been taking up all of his time lately.

Conflicting schedules have already caused two postponements of the additives hearings. Originally slated for the first week in February, they were put off until February 18 and 19 only to be postponed again. Queried by OPD, Rep. Williams said he had no idea when they could be rescheduled.

FCC Probe Captures Headlines

The subcommittee that is occupying all of Mr. Williams' time is the one on legislative oversight, which has generated more hooplah in Washington and across the nation than anything since the Army-McCarthy hearings several years ago.

A "sleeper," this committee captured the headlines recently by firing its chief investigator, Dr. Bernard Schwartz, after he leveled charges of improper conduct by FCC officials and of White House interference with the work of the commission. In the past few weeks, it has hardly been off the front pages.

Because he is one of the more active members of the legislative oversight subcommittee, Rep. Williams has little time to spend on the affairs of his own—the subcommittee on health and science.

The Williams subcommittee, meanwhile, faces a difficult task ahead on additives legislation. It must still reconcile the divergent viewpoints of the many bills that have been introduced so as to bring out a workable proposal for consideration by the house.

This may require several days of closed door sessions, which, to be productive, should run consecutively and not be disrupted by other committee work.

About two more days of additives hearings are needed to wind up the open-door phase of the subcommittee's work. It has been Mr. Williams' hope to start right in on the closed-door sessions when these have been concluded.

Rep. Williams wants the testimony of the Food and Drug Administration and top officials of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare before starting the task of whipping an additives bill into shape for the house.

DIRECTOR OF MARKETING: Joseph J. Ruvane, formerly assistant to the executive vice-president of Organon, Inc., Orange, N. J., who has been appointed director of marketing by the company.

Monsanto Climbs Over the Fence To Go Into the Naval Stores Field

Monsanto Chemical Company, which has been running around the edge of the naval stores field for some years, has finally climbed the fence and gone all the way in with the acquisition of Filtered Rosin Products, Inc., Baxley, Ga., a manufacturer of paper size and other gum rosin products. The Georgia company had been manufacturing "Mersize," a fortified rosin size, for Monsanto under a long term contract.

J. T. BAKER RESEARCH CHIEF: Dr. Charles H. Schramm, named director of research for J. T. Baker Chemical Company, Phillipsburg, N. J.

While Monsanto has sold a fortified rosin size to the paper industry for fifteen years, and was therefore to some extent in the naval stores business, observers noted that the acquisition of Filtered Rosin Products put it squarely in the industry since the newly-acquired company has interests in gum collection, gum rosin and turpentine.

A Separate Unit

The acquisition will continue to operate as a separate and newly-formed unit, Filtered Rosin Products Company, employing the personnel of the former company.

Robert M. Morris, assistant general manager of the St. Louis, Mo., company's organic chemicals division, which made the purchase, has been elected president of the new company in addition to his Monsanto duties. John S. Laws, vice-president and general manager of Filtered Rosin Products, continues in these capacities in the new company.

Mr. Morris pointed out that the purchase provides an even stronger position for Monsanto in manufacturing facilities for "Mersize" and an auxiliary rosin source.

With a joint Monsanto-Emery Industries, Inc., plant for the fractionation of crude tall oil nearing completion at Monsanto's Nitro,W. Va., location the company shortly will be basic in two major raw material sources of rosin for paper size.

Fortified rosin size such as Monsanto's "Mersize" is widely used by paper manufacturers to give water resistance to white paper and paper board. The company estimates that two out of three paper mills

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Hydrofluoric Facility Is in General's Future

A hydrofluoric acid plant is the big thing right now in the future of the General Chemical Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York. The company revealed last week that it plans to start work on such a unit in Nitro, W. Va., the beginning of next month.

I. H. Fooshee, president of the division, said the new facility will supply the metal and other industries in the area as well as atomic energy requirements. Both aqueous and anhydrous forms of the acid will be produced at the location.

The division, which is reported to be

—Continued on page 36

Hooker-Foote Firm To Make Missile Fuel

After mulling it over for the past five months, Hooker Electrochemical Company of Niagara Falls, N. Y., and Foote Mineral Company of Philadelphia have decided to go ahead with a joint venture in the high energy fuels field.

They have formed a new corporation, known as HEF, Inc., to specialize in the manufacture of components of solid fuels for rockets and guided missiles, specifically ammonium perchlorate and other perchlorates.

Hooker and Foote have been looking into the solid fuel propellants field since September when they announced plans for a joint market study (OPD, 9/30/57).

Perchlorates have figured prominently of late in discussions involving rocket and missile propellants. Foote has research know-how and pilot plant experience with

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Additives-in-Foods Study Started in New York City

Proposals for fundamental changes in legislation governing the use of chemical additives in foods are under study by the New York City Department of Health. The proposals state that an additive could not be placed in food until the food processors proved that it was safe and harmless.

Before the new sanitary code section covering additives is put into final form for board action, the department will discuss the proposed legislation with food processors, chemical manufacturers, experts in the field of food and drug law and regulation and with interested trade associations.

Plastics Producers Lower Polystyrene, Polyethylene

Prices of two key plastics—polystyrene and high-density polyethylene — dipped last week.

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., reduced the bag shipment price of general purpose polystyrene by ¾ cent per pound. The new price schedule places

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Grace Will Double Capacity To Make Urea in Memphis

The urea production facilities of Grace Chemical Company will soon be doubled at Memphis, Tenn. The New York company has announced that construction will be started soon on an addition to present facilities.

The plant will be ready for use in about fifteen months and will have a capacity of 300 tons of urea daily. Its anhydrous ammonia capacity of 300 tons daily will be unchanged.

Chemical Industry Is Sized Up in A-Bomb Precaution

The government has started sizing up the chemical industry to see just what it can produce in the way of survival-type products that would be needed in the event of an atomic attack.

The Business and Defense Services Administration is preparing to send questionnaires to a long list of producers, and products in the fields of medicine and health rank first on the list.

Items in the drug field that would be essential in case of attack were issued recently by the Office of Defense Mobilization (OPD, 2/10/58). These are among the products in which BDSA now has an output interest.

This survey, plus data already available, will give BDSA a check on both production and inventories of 80 percent of the 200-odd survival-type items.

The study by BDSA will tie in with collateral rules by the Federal Civil Defense Administration and the Department of Defense, covering, respectively, the overall requirements for the civilian economy and the military under attack conditions.

Survival-type items are described as "those which would be required, following nuclear attack, to sustain life at a productive level and without which, over a period of time, great numbers of people might die or have their health so seriously impaired as to imperil the national survival effort."

The BDSA questionnaires list the items on which information is sought and ask for a figure on maximum production for six months as well as "run-out" production—that is, production possible from materials and components customarily on hand.

Explaining the goal at which the survey

—Continued on page 37

North American Cyanamid Now Cyanamid of Canada

North American Cyanamid, Ltd., has changed its name to Cyanamid of Canada, Ltd., and will establish headquarters in Montreal.

Dr. L. P. Moore, recently elected president of the company, said the changes were the result of a pronounced trend towards integrated Canadian operations and increased production activity in Canada.

Reciprocal Trade Fight Rages; Gov't, Industry on Firing Line

The battle over extension of the reciprocal trade agreement law is now raging. How it turns out may not be known until the dust settles some six or eight weeks hence. Opening guns in the fight were fired last week by a parade of cabinet officers and top government officials before the house ways and means committee. The group started five weeks of public hearings on the administrations bill to extend the law for five more years, with new added authority to the President to reduce tariffs further.

The government men will be followed by ninety or more witnesses from industry, most of them sharply critical of past enforcement policies, if not outright opposed.

Proponents Set to Appear

A number of proponents will be interspersed in the hearings, chiefly representatives of trade organizations or firms having important interests in the overseas markets.

Representatives of the two major chemical associations—Manufacturing Chemists Association and the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association—also have asked time to testify.

In the past, they have strongly urged that the government follow a policy of selective tariff cutting rather than across the board reductions that take no account of possible injury to a particular segment of the industry.

They are expected to take the same stand on the question of the latest renewal of the law. SOCMA is scheduled to testify before the committee March 7, and MCA will present its statement March 11.

The question of extending the life of the trade agreements program is probably the most controversial issue slated to come before congress this year. Both parties are so split over the question that it is hardly a political issue any more.

Observers are extremely doubtful that the administration will get all that it wants in the way of an extended program, and may be forced to accept some mandatory restrictions on tariff-cutting authority even to get any extension at all.

Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks

—Continued on page 50

CATALYSTS SALES CHIEF: John W. Benedict, appointed sales manager for Girdler catalysts in the chemical products division of National Cylinder Gas Company, Louisville, Ky.

Chemical Trade Feels Kefauver's Hot Breath

The chemical industry thought it could feel the hot breath of Sen. Estes Kefauver on its neck last week when the Tennessee lawmaker charged that large corporations—and obviously he wasn't overlooking the chemical giants—must either be broken up to promote competition or ways must be found to start up new companies in the affected industries.

The senator's criticisms were contained in a speech he planned to deliver to the senate last week but which he postponed

—Continued on page 42

Saltcake Delivery to Start From U. S. Borax Facility

Pacific Coast Borax Company, New York, a division of United States Borax & Chemical Corporation, plans to start shipping anhydrous saltcake from its Wilmington, Calif., works by the end of this month.

Capacity of the saltcake unit is 15,000 tons anhydrous sodium sulfate per year. Prices will be $17 per ton, bulk and $21 per ton, bags, carlots, f.o.b. works, freight equalized.

Pennsalt to Boost Prices On Some Chlorine Deliveries

Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation, Philadelphia, has scheduled price increases March 1 on spot and April 1 on contract for chlorine in ton containers, delivered by truck from its Cornwells Heights, Pa., plant.

New price for the consumer who annually uses sixty tons or more will be $6.50 per 100 pounds; forty-five to fifty-nine tons, $7.50 per cwt.; thirty to forty-four tons, $8.50 per cwt.; fifteen to twenty-nine tons, $10 per cwt., and less than fifteen tons, $11.50 per cwt.

The new prices apply only to consumers without rail facilities in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia and West Virginia. They do not apply to other areas, nor to cylinders, multi-unit cars or tankcars from any location.

The Week's Price Changes

Cassia, Hoofmeal, Lime, Poppy Seed, Salt, Tankage Advance. Antimony, Dimethylaniline, Nitrobenzene Platinum Decline.

Prices Advanced

Albumin, egg, tech., 3c. per lb. (p. 43).
Blood, Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton (p. 38).
Cassia, Batavia "A," 4c. per lb. (p. 54).
"B," 4c. per lb.
"C," 4c. per lb.
Korintje "A," 4c. per lb.
"B," 4c. per lb.
"C," 4c. per lb.
Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb. (p. 58).
Corn, dextrin, 2c. per 100 lbs. (p. 43).
Starch, 2c. per 100 lbs.
Cottonseed meal, $2 per ton (p. 58).
Egg yolk, 5c. per lb. (p. 43).
Greases, ¼c. to ⅝c. per lb. (p. 58).
Hoofmeal, Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton (p. 38).
Lard, cash, ¾c. per lb. (p. 58).
Lime, chemical, 66c. per ton (p. 34).
Hydrated, 72c. per ton.
Spray, 32c. per ton.
Mercury, $5 per flk. (p. 34).
Nutmegs, West Indian, 5c. per lb. (p. 54).
Peanut meal, $5 per ton (p. 58).
Poppy seed, Danish, 3c. per lb. (p. 54).
Dutch, 2c. per lb.
Salt, rock, 1½c. per 100 lbs. (p. 34).
Table, 1½c. per 100 lbs.
Soybean meal, $2.50 per ton (p. 58).
Tallow, edible, ⅜c. per lb. (p. 58).
Inedible, ½c. per lb.
Tankage, New York, Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton (p. 38).
Tin, 17¼c. per lb. (p. 34).
Salts, 4/10c. to 6/10c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Aniline, 2c. per lb. (p. 44).
Antimony, 4c. per lb. (p. 34).
Castor, No. 1 Brazilian, ¼c. per lb. (p. 58).
Corn oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 58).
Foots, 95%, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ⅜c. per lb. (p. 53).
Refd., ½c. per lb
Foots, 95%, ¼c. per lb.
Dimethylaniline, 2c. per lb. (p. 44).
Ginger, Cochin, Jamaican No. 3, 1c. per lb. (p. 54).
Lauric acid, ½c. per lb. (p. 58).
Myristic acid, flake, 3c. per lb. (p. 58).
Nitrobenzene, 1c. per lb. (p. 44).
Pepper, Malabar black, ¼c. per lb. (p. 54).
Platinum, $2 per oz. (p. 34).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100=1949 average)

Feb. 21, 1958	Feb. 14, 1958	Feb. 22, 1957
109.19	108.67	111.24

Aerosols Seen Shooting Higher

Aerosols will be shooting up into new reaches on the industrial scene and even into places that have not as yet been developed, if big, market-wise American Can Company's forecast for this year comes true. Pressure-can output will be approximately 19 percent greater than the previous record of about 420 million cans last year, guesses the New York company's assistant national sales manager, Robert Hollister.

He foresees such items as toothpaste and shampoos in pressure-cans on a general scale and whole families of foods reformulated for aerosol packaging.

"Manufacturer of pressure-cans for food products this year should exceed 100 million units, compared with about 70 to 75 million in 1957," Mr. Hollister predicts. "Production of non-food aerosols will be about 400 million cans, up from about 350 million last year."

"It is likely that 1958 will be a key year in the development of the pressure-can industry," Mr. Hollister says. "We expect sharply increased use of aerosols by the food industry and believe the year may see general introduction of toothpaste and shampoos in pressure-cans. Several brands of toothpaste in pressure-cans

—Continued on page 49

NATIONAL SALES MANAGER: Goesta Englund, formerly vice-president of Prior Chemical Corporation, New York, who has joined F. H. Ross & Co., Charlotte, N. C., as manager of national sales.

Lithium Concentrates Price Slashed by Canadian Firm

Montgary Explorations Ltd., Toronto, Ontario, has reduced the price of lithium concentrates to a range of $7 to $8 a unit, or almost $4 less than the old going price. The price shift was made, according to a Montgary spokesman, to prompt advance contracts.

Montgary has indicated an estimated 8 million tons grading 1.85 percent lithium at the mine at Bernic Lake, Manitoba. The deposit contains a pocket of some 100,000 tons of pollucite with an overall cesium content of 28.8 percent. Cesium is finding increased use in rocket propulsion.

Lawter Buys Krumbhaar

Lawter Chemicals, Inc., Chicago, announced late last week that, effective January 27, it had purchased the name, assets, and good will of Krumbhaar Chemicals, Inc., South Kearny, N. J.

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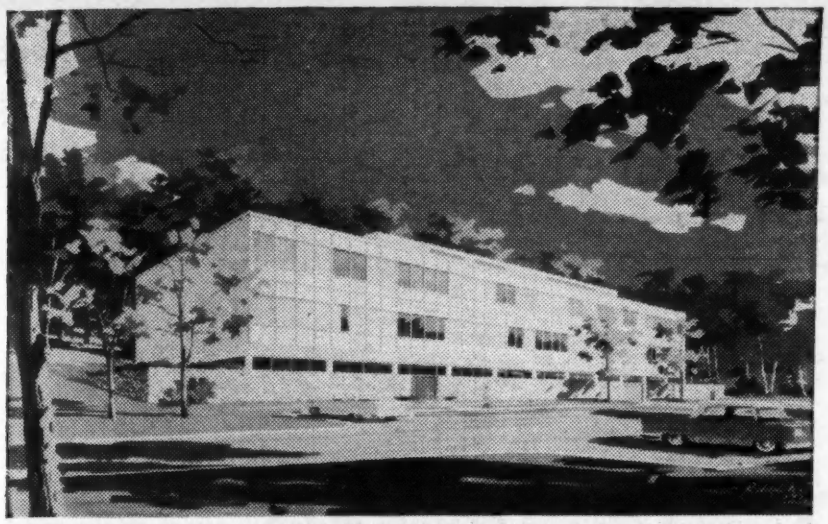

GEIGY PUTTING UP NEW PHARMACEUTICALS LAB: Architectural plan of new basic research laboratory at Ardsley, N. J., for which Geigy Chemical Corporation's pharmaceutical division broke ground last week. The new building, the division's first center for basic research in this country, will have 37,000 square feet of space. It will house synthetic organic and pharmacologic laboratories, a biochemistry department and will have a staff of about 100 scientists.

Kefauver-Patman Bills Pressured As Rumor Mills Talk About Trades

Industry opposition to the Kefauver-Patman bills, S 11 and HR 11, continues to mount. The coal industry has started a movement among its members to scuttle the bill if possible and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States has blasted the legislation in a letter to Chairman James Eastland of the senate judiciary committee. Congressional activity in connection with the legislation has been at a complete standstill ever since the monopoly subcommittee of the senate judiciary committee last session reported S 11 to the full committee without recommendations.

FREEPORT SULPHUR DIRECTOR: Augustus C. Long, chairman and chief executive officer of the Texas Company, New York, who has been elected a member of the board of directors of Freeport Sulphur Company, New York.

While congress does nothing, however, the rumor mills have been working overtime.

Trading of Votes Expected

The latest unconfirmed report is that a trading of votes would be attempted between S 11 and a pre-merger notification bill in the house. This latter bill has been reported by the house judiciary committee but has been hung up in the house rules committee and can't get clearance for action on the house floor.

Another rumor that was current for a while involved vote trading between S 11 and civil rights legislation. (A new civil rights bill was recently introduced in the senate.) A third report was that Rep. Wright Patman of Texas, has become so discouraged with the growing opposition in the house that he has no desire for a showdown vote at this time.

The coal industry, through its trade organization, National Coal Association, went on record against S 11 at hearings before the senate monopoly subcommittee last year. Last week it pointed up its opposition by sending letters to each of its company members urging them to petition their senators and congressmen to oppose the bill. The flow of responses has already started, it was reported.

Opposition of the Chamber of Commerce to the legislation was brought to

—Continued on page 57

Cowles Chemical Buys 'Sted' From Monsanto

Cowles Chemcial Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has broadened its line of laundry detergents with the acquisition of "Sted" from Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo. The transfer includes the compounding, marketing, trademark and sales personnel.

"Sted" is a low-sudsing detergent widely used in self-service and commercial laundries, hospitals and military installations for washing fabrics. Part of the raw materials required will be manufactured by Cowles and Monsanto will continue to supply the balance.

Ott Chemical Company On Stream in Michigan

Ott Chemical Company, Muskegon, Mich., is on stream supplying fine organic intermediates and bulk chemicals to the pharmaceutical, veterinary and agricultural industries.

Dr. Louis J. Owen, marketing vice-president, points out that the plant is well situated for receiving raw materials and shipping products either by rail or truck. In addition, the advent of the St. Lawrence Seaway offers direct access to many domestic and foreign ports, he observes.

Polyethylene Poses Challenge To Future of the Paper Industry, APPA Told by Battelle Man

Paper producers are facing a critical challenge from polyethylene and other plastics materials. Furthermore, active programs of offensive and defensive research are needed in paper, in order to keep the paper industry healthy and growing. Speaking before the American Paper & Pulp Association's annual meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, last week, Dr. E. E. Sweeney warned that presently planned production facilities for polyethylene will bring capacity to a billion pounds in the next year or so. Dr. Sweeney is the manager of the department of chemistry of Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, Ohio.

Since the billion-pound capacity is twice the current demand, Dr. Sweeney warned, chemical companies are already exploring every possible new market, and are not leaving this job for converters who buy the resin.

Building Industry Use Estimated

"For example," he pointed out, "polyethylene film is already finding wide usage in the building industry, and a recent estimate is that this market can develop into 100 million pounds annually in the next several years.

"Some of this has already replaced paper, but much of it will be developing new business. Part of this new business will depend on the polyethylene's transparency." But, he theorized, "how much of this old and new business can an improved paper product command?"

He also warned of the impending development of polypropylene. This material, as well as polyethylene, he said, "can and are making paper more versatile but can also completely replace it."

In regard to applications research in the paper industry, Dr. Sweeney admits that it has shined in terms of development in packaging, and, regarding byproduct development, tall oil.

"One can mention, however," he said, "at least some areas where offensive and defensive research can be done by the paper industry.

"Everyone recognizes that the development of a multiwall bag has been a tremendous boon not only to the paper industry but to consumers of the products which formerly were carried in much more cumbersome packages.

"How far should a bag manufacturer go in solving potential customers' problems? I am sure this is a question which many

—Continued on page 31

MANAGER OF RESEARCH: Dr. George C. Schweiker, named manager of research by Velsicol Chemical Corporation, Chicago.

Koppers Sets Up Units To Replace Chemical Div.

Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has replaced its former chemical division with two new units—a plastics division and a chemicals and dyestuffs division.

David L. Eynon, jr., president of Mobay Chemical Company for the last four years, has resigned that position and on April 1 will become vice-president and general manager of the Koppers plastics division. T. C. Keeling, jr., has been named vice-president and general manager of a chemicals and dyestuffs division.

"Koppers growth over the past ten years in the fields of plastics and chemicals has indicated these changes in our operations," Fred C. Foy, president, said in making the announcement. "Through

—Continued on page 31

Mobay Chemical Elects Eck to Succeed Eynon

John R. Eck has been elected president of Mobay Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., reports Monsanto Chemical Company, a part owner of Mobay.

Mr. Eck, assistant general manager of Monsanto's inorganic chemicals division for the past five months, will succeed D. L. Eynon, jr., who has resigned to become a Koppers Company executive.

Diepoxides Debut As Becco Products

Two new diepoxides, representing a new class of highly reactive organic compounds, which have been sought for a long time by the chemical industry, have made their bow in the line offered by Becco Chemical Division of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y.

The two compounds in this new series are dicyclopentadiene dioxide and limonene dioxide. Research quantities and technical information concerning their properties are now available for experimental evaluation and testing.

Becco's new diepoxides, which will combine the reactivity of the epoxy group with their difunctional nature, are expected to find their principal use as constituents in epoxy and other resin systems where they can function as diluents, crosslinking agents, or modifiers of resin properties.

Other applications for the new diepoxides conceived by Becco chemists are as

—Continued on page 49

United Dye Stock Trading To Be Halted on Exchange

The New York Stock Exchange has voted to suspend trading, effective March 3, in the common stock of United Dye & Chemical Corporation, Belleville, N. J.

The suspension and proposed delisting were said to be occasioned by exchange policy to consider such action when net tangible assets or market value of stock of the company falls below $2 million and

—Continued on page 31

Hooker Research Center Is Under Construction

Construction has been started on a $3.5 million research center for Hooker Electrochemical Company near Niagara Falls, N. Y.

The center, which will occupy a sixty-one acre site on Grand Island, initially will contain about 69,000 square feet of air-conditioned laboratory, office, utility and storage space. These facilities will be housed in a two-story laboratory building containing an administration section together with an adjoining one-story service and utilities wing.

Pollution 'Headache' Same — Prescription Same: MCA

The air pollution problem is "everybody's headache" these days but it still requires the same old standby of a prescription to cure it, says the Manufacturing Chemists' Association. The prescription, formulated by MCA in 1952, is a rational legislative program.

MCA originally compounded its remedy in booklet form, under the title "A Rational Approach to Air Pollution Legislation," and still has such faith in its prescription that last week it came out with a second edition.

The booklet defines the precepts and principles essential to air pollution legislation and outlines step-by-step procedures for formulating such laws.

Included also are sections on rule making and enforcement.

The "Rational Approach" emphasizes that air pollution controls should be in keeping with the regular democratic processes and that the legislative, administrative and judicial functions of government, as they pertain to pollution controls, "must be preserved separately."

The booklet points out that each local air pollution problem usually is unique and, for that reason, should be controlled by residents of individual communities.

In recommending that legislation be initiated by local government, the "Rational Approach" suggests that the state be assigned the function of technical advisor and be responsible in jurisdictional matters.

The chemical industry, which spends approximately $40 million a year on air pollution abatement, in 1949 authorized the MCA to establish an Air Pollution Abatement Committee. Since that time,

—Continued on page 37

WAS

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HEADS MINERALS FIRM: Howard S. McCray, elected chairman and chief executive officer of the Texas-Zinc Minerals Corporation, New York, a uranium exploration and mining concern owned jointly by the Texas Company and the New Jersey Zinc Company. A. L. Hayes has been made president of Texas-Zinc Minerals.

Pitman-Moore Plans Argentine Salk Unit

Pitman-Moore Company is going to produce Salk polio vaccine in Argentina for distribution in the South American market. The Indianapolis, Ind., firm has formed a partnership in a new plant in Buenos Aires and by July or early August plans to have the vaccine ready for distribution.

The new company is Laboratorios Iffa Pitman-Moore Estrella Asociados. With Pitman-Moore technicians, and South Americans trained at the firm's biological plant in the United States on the job, production will be scaled to needs of the Argentine Ministry of Health. Vaccine in excess of Argentine requirements will be distributed to certain other South American countries.

Produced under the direct responsibility of Pitman-Moore, the vaccine will carry the label "Pitman-Moore Company Brand, Manufactured by LIPEA." Also to be present during production and testing of vaccine will be a member of the Argentine government.

Cynomologous monkeys, imported from

—Continued on page 49

MCA Traffic Committee Fills Two Top Positions

The traffic committee of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association has elected Carl P. Greeley, vice-president for traffic of National Distillers & Chemical Corporation, New York, chairman of the Committee for a two-year term.

Mr. Greeley succeeds Charles H. Wager of Shell Chemical Corporation, New York. Walter N. Saaby, director of traffic for Victor Chemical Works, Chicago, was elected vice-chairman.

Market Research Man's Life Uncertain One—He Can't Tell What He Will Do Tomorrow

The market researcher's life—particularly if he is in the drug industry—is an uncertain one. "He can never predict what he will be asked to do tomorrow," observes Joseph L. de Cillis, director of marketing research for Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. "Who would have thought a year and a half ago, for example, that we would be giving tranquilizing drugs to cattle?" Mr. de Cillis asks.

Speaking last week to the Western Section of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association in Los Angeles, Mr. de Cillis said, "It is impossible to predict what tomorrow's drug will be like." And, he added, it is therefore impossible to tell how a firm will have to research it.

One Thing Not Uncertain

There is one thing, however, that is not uncertain, said Mr. de Cillis, and that is the future of the pharmaceutical industry.

"Considering the growth trend and expected breakthrough, pharmaceutical industry sales should double by 1965," the Pfizer man said.

Here is the way the picture looks to him:

"By comparing this dynamic pharmaceutical market with the chemical industry and with gross national product, it becomes apparent that this segment of business has greater growth characteristics. Gross national product achieved a record of $434 billion in 1957, up 5 percent over 1956. Chemical industry sales were also 5 percent higher in 1957, hitting a record $24 billion. Pharmaceutical industry sales far outstripped these increases, gaining some 12 percent in 1957, with an expected increase of 5-10 percent predicted for 1958."

Coming to the point at which the market research man fits in, he observed:

"A pace as fast as that cannot be maintained by passively waiting for the market to come to you. It is essential to find out exactly what the market wants. Drugs are probably more closely keyed to human needs than is any other product of human ingenuity, not even foods are quite comparable. If a man is hungry, there is a variety of foods with which you can relieve his plight; but if he is sick, the chances are good that he needs just one

—Continued on page 62

Bakelite VP, Allan Brown, Is Retiring After 38 Years

Allan Brown is retiring as vice-president in charge of advertising for Bakelite Company after more than thirty-eight years with the New York firm.

A pioneer in the plastics industry, Mr. Brown was associated with Thomas A. Edison during his earliest work in plastics with Condensite Company of America. He has headed the advertising department for Bakelite, a division of Union Carbide Corporation, since 1923. Carl W. Patton, advertising manager, will assume Mr. Brown's duties.

FIELD SALES MANAGER: W. T. Knight, appointed sales manager of its fine chemicals division by American Cyanamid Company, New York.

Lead, Zinc Meeting To Look at Research

The lead and zinc industries will busy themselves with looking over the status of research programs for the two metals at the annual joint meeting of the Lead Industries Association and the American Zinc Institute next April 15.

Both groups will hold separate annual meetings at the Chase-Park Plaza hotels, St. Louis, Mo. AZI will meet April 14 and 15, and LIA will hold its parley April 15 and 16.

On April 15, the groups will meet jointly to discuss subjects related to both

—Continued on page 63

Acetylated Starch Line Offered to Paper Makers

A new family of corn starch derivatives for surface sizing and coating applications in the paper industry is now being marketed by National Starch Products, Inc., New York.

The new starch derivative, called "Kofilm" by National, is an acetylated starch derivative, in which acetate esters are substituted in the chemical structure of the basic starch molecule.

Fertilizer Effort Is Aimed at Man On the Tractor

When the dust of the argument has settled, it is the farmer who buys the fertilizer. It is not the mixer, the distributor or even the local store. If fertilizer use is to be promoted, it is, therefore, the man on the tractor seat who must be reached.

So says the knowing National Plant Food Institute. The fertilizer group makes its statement after digesting a 150-page report on "Farmers' Attitudes Towards the Use of Fertilizer." The study was made for the plant food organization by National Analysis, Inc., as part of NPFI's continuing program to get more fertilizer out of the chemical plants and onto the land.

Knowledge Lower Than Was Suspected

The basic finding is that the average farmer's knowledge about fertilizer, as well as his general education level, is much lower than had previously been suspected.

"Better educated farmers use more fertilizer," says NPFI. With that to go on, it has turned loose its new field organization to bring more fertilizer education right into the barn.

The first thing NPFI is going to do is offer its information services to the agriculture colleges on a broader scale—for the schools are widely trusted by the farmers as disseminators of information.

It is going to make the information easily understandable by the farmer and place it through the media to which they have greatest access.

"Soil testing seems to have a considerable influence on both the kind and amount of fertilizer used by farmers," says NPFI. Therefore, as another part of its action program, it is going to intensify its efforts to promote soil work.

It is also going to put more weight behind its program for fertilizer demonstra-

—Continued on page 43

SAACI Chooses Chairmen For This Year's Committees

Robert J. Roberts of Emery Industries, Inc., president of the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, announces that SAACI's board of directors has confirmed the appointment of the following committee chairmen for the coming year:

Admissions, John M. Glaze, Hooker Electrochemical Company; auditing, Walter Farley, Chas. Huisking & Co.; educational, Leroy London, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.; employment, Clifford S. Heathcote, Monsanto Chemical Company; entertainment, Paul E. McCoy, American Potash & Chemical Corporation.

Golf, Frank R. Reynolds, Publicker Industries, Inc.; publicity, Dwight Moody, *Journal of Commerce;* sales clinic, Raymond Tower, Westvaco Chemical Division of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation; welfare, George F. Smith, Millmaster Chemical Corporation; committee of tomorrow, Vincent L. Rebak, Grace Chemical Company.

Association Meetings

Air Pollution Control Association, annual meeting, Sheraton hotel, Philadelphia, May 25-29.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, San Francisco, April 13-18.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 25-29

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Sheraton-Mt. Royal hotel, Montreal, Canada, April 20-23.

American Oil Chemists Society, spring meeting, Peabody hotel, Memphis, Tenn., April 21-23.

American Pharmaceutical Association, annual convention, Biltmore hotel, Los Angeles, April 20-26.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla., April 14-16.

American Society of Perfumers, annual symposium, Essex House, New York, March 20.

American Society for Testing Materials, annual meeting with exhibit, Statler hotel, Boston, Mass., June 22-27.

Armed Forces Chemical Association, annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., June 4-6.

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, spring meeting, Shelburne hotel, New York, March 5; annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, October 28.

Atomic Energy Annual Conference, sponsored by National Industrial Conference Board, Palmer House, Chicago, March 17-19.

Chemical Institute of Canada, annual conference and exhibition, Royal York hotel, Toronto, Ont., May 26-28.

Chemical Market Research Association, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, May 20-21.

Chemical Progress Week, April 14-18.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, midyear meeting, Netherland Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, May 19-21.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, March 27.

Council for Agricultural & Chemurgic Research, annual chemurgic conference, Congress hotel, Chicago, April 22-24.

Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, annual banquet, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 6; annual meeting, Sagamore hotel, Bolton Landing, Lake George, N. Y., September 11-14.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, midyear meeting, Statler hotel, New York, March 6-8.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual convention and show, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, October 5-9.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association, annual precautionary labeling conference, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., April 30; annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 12-14.

National Association of Purchasing agents, annual convention, Conrad Hilton hotel, Chicago, May 11-14.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual convention, Shoreham and Sheraton-Park hotels, Washington, D. C., October 27-29.

National Petroleum Association, semiannual meeting, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, April 16-18.

National Plant Food Institute, annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 15-18.

National Plastics Exposition, sponsored by Society of Plastics Industry, International Amphitheatre, Chicago, November 17-21.

Pacific Chemical Exposition, sponsored by California section of American Chemical Society, Civic Center Exhibition Hall, San Francisco, April 13-17.

Pittsburgh Conference on Analytical Chemistry and Applied Spectroscopy, Penn Sheraton hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., March 3-7.

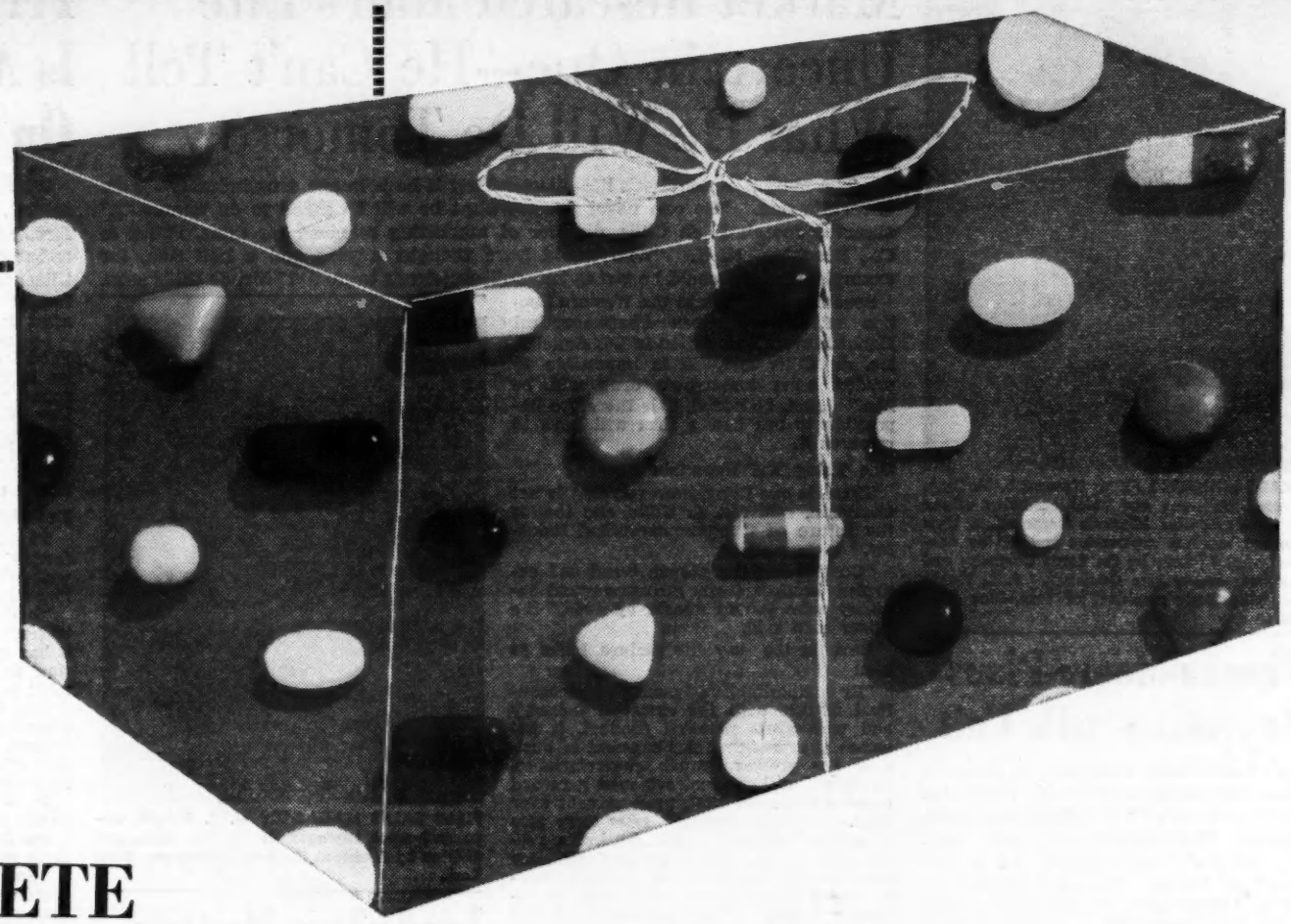
Proprietary Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 11-14.

Society of Chemical Industry, American section, chemical industry medal dinner, Royal York hotel, Toronto, Ont., September 18.

Society of Plastics Industry, annual national conference, Morrison hotel, Chicago, November 17-21.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, March 6.

Toilet Goods Association, Charles S. Welch awards luncheon, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 22; scientific section, Waldorf - Astoria hotel, New York, June 5; annual convention, Poland Spring hotel, Poland, Me., June 25-29.



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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, Feb. 21 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, crns. lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Abietic acid, comi., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1490 - —
Cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07¼
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C. m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Above 92.5 C. m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99% dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol)
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .32½ - —
bbls., bgs. ton lots, frt alld. lb. .33½ - —
bbls., bgs. smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .36½ - —
USP, bbls., 225-lb. dms. any quantity, lots lb. .79 - —
100-lb. dms., any quantity lb. .81 - —
Acetic acid, comi or redist, 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. 100 lbs.10 45 - —
Acetic acid, glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd 100 lbs.22.00 - 23.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.14.25 - —
tanks, dlvd. 100 lbs.10.00 - —
USP, cbys., incl., dlvd 100 lbs.31.00 - 32.00
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16½ - —
aluminum ret dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .08½ - —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, dms., works, frt. equald lb. 1.22 - 1.24
Acetophenone, crns., dms. lb. 1.30 - 1.60
Tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .24½ - .30
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls. 1,000-lb lots, point of shipt lb. .63½ - —
USP, standard, fine, cryst. gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (60 mesh) bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .58½ - —
Freight equald, shipt identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St Louis.
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms. c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36 - —
non-ret. dms. l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35 - —
tanks, frt. alld E of Denver, lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39 - —
non-ret. dms. l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E of Denver lb. .37 - —
Acetyltri-2-ethylhexyl citrate, non-ret dms. frt alld lb .50 - —

Acids

Acid quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .47½ - —
tanks, works lb .46 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt equald lb. .31 - —
tanks frt. equald lb. .27 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Acetate

Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
powd., 30 mesh., fib. dms lb. 2.50 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., works lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble)
light, dms. lb. .65 - .85
Albumin, egg, edible, cryst., powd., bbls lb. 1.31 - 1.33
flake lb. 1.27 - 1.29
tech., cryst., bbls. lb. 1.05 - 1.10

Alcohols

Alcohol quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .23 - —
Denaturing grade, dms. gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .90 - —
fib dms. l.c.l., dlvd lb. .95 - 1.05
Aletris root, bgs. lb 1.75 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate)
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb bbls., dlvd, N. of Tenn. and N C. E. of Miss. R. including St Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island St Louis. lb. 2.41 - —
Alkali blue toner, litho flushed, 125-lb bbls., same basis. lb. 1.36 - —
Alkali blue dlvd. prices ½c higher Ala., Fla. Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita frt equald with Chicago
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb.28.80 -28.90
Soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt alld lb 6.50 6.55
2½% dms. frt alld lb .95 1.10

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed
amorph.	amorphous
AMP	American melting point
anhyd.	anhydrous
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid
approx.	approximately
artif.	artificial
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials
Atl.	Atlantic
Be.	Baume
bbls.	barrels
bgs.	bags
bls.	bales
bots.	bottles
b.p.	boiling point
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime
b.r.	boiling range
bxs.	boxes
C.	centigrade
cbys.	carboys
CD	completely denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight
cks.	casks
c.l.	carlots
cns.	cans
coml.	commercial
conc.	concentrated
CP	chemically pure
cps.	centipoises
cryst.	crystalline
cs.	cases
ctns.	cartons
cyls.	cylinders
d-	dextro
dbl.	double
denat.	denatured
dest-dist.	destructively—distilled
dl-	dextrolaevo
dist.	distilled
distr.	distributor
djns.	demijohns
dlvd.	delivered
dms.	drums
dom.	domestic
E.	east
e.p.	end point
equald.	equalized
exp.	expressed
Ext.	external
F.	fahrenheit
ferment.	fermentation
f.f.a.	free fatty acid
f.f.c.	free from chlorine
fib.	fiber
f.o.b.	free on board
f.p.a.	free of prussic acid
frt.	freight
gal.	gallon
gran.	granular
grd.	ground
i.&a.	iron and aluminum
i.b.p.	initial boiling point
imp.	imported
incl.	included
indust.	industrial
kgs.	kegs
l-	laevo
lacq.	lacquer
lb.	pound
l.c.l.	less than carlots
l.t.l.	less truckload
liq.	liquid
mfrs.	manufacturers
m-	meta
m.a.p.	mixed aniline point
min.	minimum
m.p.	melting point
N-	nitrogen
n-	normal
nat.	natural
neut.	neutral
NF	National Formulary
NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
No.	number
nom.	nominal
o-	ortho
ord.	ordinary
oz.	ounce
p-	para
Pac.	Pacific
pf.	proof
phos.	phosphate
photo.	photographic
pkgs.	packages
powd.	powdered
precip.	precipitated
prod.	producer
pt.	point
pulv.	pulverized
purif.	purified
redist.	redistilled
refd.	refined
refy.	refinery
reg.	regular
resub.	resublimed
ret.	returnable
SD	specially denatured
s.d.	single distilled
S E.	southeast
sec.	secondary
secs.	seconds
s.g.	specific gravity
shipt.	shipment
soln.	solution
s.u.	standard unit
syn.	synthetic
tanks.	railroad tankcars
tech.	technical
tert-	tertiary
t.l.	truck loads
t.w.	tank wagons
USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
vis.	viscosity
VM&P	varnish makers & painters
W.	west
whse.	warehouse
w w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .33½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide 55-lb. cbys. 5,005 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.47 - —
55-lb. cbys. 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb. 1.52 - —
55-lb. cbys. 55 to 990 lbs. works. lb. 1.57 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Allyl isocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde)
Almond oil, nat., bitter f.p.a., bots lb. 2.75 - 3.25
NF, bots. lb 3.00 - 3.25
USP, sweet, cns., dms lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Aloe, Cape cs. lb. .50 - —
powd., cs lb. .75 - —
Curacao, kgs. lb .60 - —
powd., kgs lb. .80 - —
Aloin, USP bbls., dms., kgs. lb 3.50 - 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol)
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. lb. .07¾ - .08
Alum, potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt., dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. lb. .07¾ - .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs. c.l., works. lb. .0475 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .05 - .0775
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride, comi., anhyd., dms. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15½ - —
cryst., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.16.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works. 100 lbs.16.50 - —
soln 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0445 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .0520 - .1290
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .31 - .32
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .17¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .18¼ - 20¼
Aluminum fluoride in fib dms. 0.35c. per lb higher
Aluminum formate, basic soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0335 - —
bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0360 - —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0460 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis lb. .0310 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib dms. works lb. .82½ - —
fib dms., contract, works lb. .79½ - —
Gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .22 - —
fib. dms., contract works.lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works.lb .19 - —
fib dms., contract, works.lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd. (See Aluminum hydrate).
Aluminum metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2810 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .26 - —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .69½ - —
Standard grade, dms lb. .47 - —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 1.11½ - —
Standard grade, dms lb. .81½ - —

Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c per lb. for 50-lb dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs or over.

Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% t.t.l., dms lb. .36¼ - —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.41.00 - —
grd., bulk, c.l., same basis ton.40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l. same basis ton.44.00 - —
coml., iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.55
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .30
powd., dms., works lb. .36 - .37

Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.

Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots. oz. 6.50 - 7.50
p-Aminoacetanilide, frt. alld. lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .485 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
dms., smaller lots. lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb dms lb. 3.55 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald ton.88.00 - —
refrigeration tanks works, frt. equald ton.90.50 - —
Aqueous, tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton.91.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms. lb. .40 - —

Ammonium benzoate, USP, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. 1.00 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb lots, works. lb. 1.05 - —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works..ton.324.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse..ton.407.50 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse..ton.412.50 - —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Ammonium bichromate, dms., works. lb. .42 - .43
Ammonium bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Ammonium bromide, NF, gran., bbls. lb. .45 - —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher
Ammonium carbonate USP, lump, dms., c.l lb. .15½- —
Ammonium chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.20
USP, gran., fib. dms lb. .17¼ - —
Ammonium citrate, dibasic, bbls. lb. .77 - —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Ammonium gluconate, tech., dms.lb. .45 - —
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous).
Ammonium iodide, NF dms., bots. lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Ammonium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt .alld.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .18 - —
Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., fib. dms., 15,000 lbs., works lb. 1.22 - —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. contracts, works..lb. 1.23 - —
single fib. dm., works.....lb. 1.24 - —
Ammonium nitrate, dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N, bgs., western works, frt. equald, base price..ton.72.00 - —
Ammonium nitrate, imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $8 ton base price..ton.72.00 - —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton.79.69 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va..ton.49.75 - —
Ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms., lb. .28½- .30½
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.193.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse....ton.284.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse..ton.289.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher.
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works. lb. .18 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .20 - .23
Ammonium phosphate, comi., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium phosphate, dibasic, NF, V bbls. dms lb. .46 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾- .13¼
Ammonium sulfamate bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .20½- —
Ammonium sulfate, coke-oven bulk, producing ovens, base price ton.32.00 - —
purif., dms., works.....lb. .10 - .10½
Syn., bulk, c.l., works.....ton.34.00 - —
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis ton.160.00 - —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech (see Ammonium thiocyanate)
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .22 - .26
Ammonium thioglycollate, comi., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Highly purif., cbys. 100% basis. lb. 1.70 - 1.96
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, di-basic bots lb.18.00 -28.00
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, di-basic bots lb 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, mono-basic, bots lb.18.00 -28.00
d Amphetamine phosphate, fib dms., 100-lb lots lb.14.50 - —
dl-Amphetamine phosphate bots lb 4.50 6.00
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., 100-lbs. lots lb.16.50 - —
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb. 4.50 6.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist. from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18½- .19
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .19½- .20
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - .16½
Amyl acetate, ex pentane, reg. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .16½- —
Amyl acetate syn. exo process, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .17¾- —
Tech., dms. c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.),
Amyl alcohol, ferment., refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
Amyl alcohol, ex pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
sec-synthetic, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
tert-synthetic, dms. c.l., frt. alld E lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .16 - —
Amyl alcohol, 1-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .42½- —
tanks, works lb. .39½- —
2-Pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.20
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .49½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50½- —
tanks, works lb. .47 —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l. works. lb. .26¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27¾- —
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms.....lb. .62 1.10
Amyris oil, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.40
Anethole, cns., dms. .....lb. 1.35 - —
Tech., dms. .....lb. .85 - .90
Angelica root, dom., bls .....lb .60 .65
Angelica root oil, bots.....lb.120.00 -130.00
Angelica seed oil, bots .....lb 120.00 -130.00
Aniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld .....lb. .18 - —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs min. frt alld. lb. .33 - —
dms. l.c.l same basis..... lb. .35 - —
Anise oil, USP, dms. .....lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
Spanish, bgs. .....lb. .16½- .17½
Syrian, bgs. .....lb. .16 - .16½
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .80 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works .....lb. .97 - —
Anisic aldehyde, dms .....lb. 1.85 - 2.20
Annatto seed, whole, Dominican/Ecuador, bgs lb. .22½- —
lb. .21 - .21½
Anthracene, 90-95%, c.l., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .42½- —
L.c.l., minimum shipment 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .45 - —
Anthranilic acid, 99%. 150-lb dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
Electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis..lb. 1.10 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .29 - —
cs. c.l., mines..... lb. .29½- —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .26 - —
Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots., dlvd... lb. .23 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. ..... lb. .24 - .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
pails, l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., dms lb. .69½- .74½
USP, powd., dms lb. 74½- .75½
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls..... lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride USP 25-oz lots oz.35.60 —
Apricot kernel oil, USP, dms ...lb. .90 - 1.25
Arabic gum, amber, sorts, bgs. lb. .21 - .23
USP, powd., bbls. ..... lb. .27 - .29
Areca nuts powd., bbls. ..... lb. .13 - —
Arecoline hydrobromide NF, bots., tins oz. 4.50 6.00
1-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 1 kilo lots kilo.74.80 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. 1.40 1.50
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works .....lb. .031 - —
Arsenic trioxide, USP, dms .....lb. .48 - —
Arsenic, white, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .07½
Arsenous acid, tech (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid, USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls ..... lb. 2.85 - —
Maroon shade bbls..... lb. 3.70 - —
Asafetida gum, cns. .....lb. .40 - —
Powd., bbls., dms .....lb. .85 - —
Asbestine (see Talc fibrous New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude.
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.86.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.75.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.71.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.61.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.50.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.43.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.44.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.44.00 - —
Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Ascorbic acid, USP dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo.10.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots ..... kilo.10.35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots ..... kilo.10.75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots..... kilo.12.00 - —
bots., 500-gram bots..... kilo.12.50 - —
Ash black (see Barium sulfide).
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l. mines ton.40.00 —
ex-whse, N. Y., N. J ton.83.56 -86.50
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l. mines ton.35.00 - —
select, 350° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l. mines ton.41.00 - —
270°-295° F. fusing pt., bgs. c.l. mines ton.40.00 - —
Asphalt, manjak No. 10 crude, dms., works lb. .06¼- —
Asphalt, petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09 - —
emulsion tanks tankwagon refy. gal. .09½- —
steam-refd., 50-60 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.21.00 - —
85-300 penetration tanks, tankwagon refy ton.20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid)
Atropine, NF tins ..... oz. 4.00 4.50
Atropine sulfate, USP bots. .... oz. 2.35 2.45
Avocado oil, cns.....lb. 3.00 Nom.

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .65 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units, 50,000 units. .70 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs. lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Barberry root bark, bgs ..... lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, NF, 100-lb. dms.....lb. 4.50 - —
Barbital sodium, NF, dms.....lb. 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate precip. bgs. c.l. works..ton.111.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works..ton.126.50 - —
Barium chlorate, dms. works lb .37 .41
Barium chloride, anhyd. bgs. c.l. works ton 176.00 —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....ton.196.00 - —
Barium chloride, NF, cryst., 100-lb. dms..lb. .22 - —
Tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - —
Barium chromate, bgs., frt. equald, lb. .35 - —
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Barium hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt equald ton.208.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., t.t.l., frt. equald ton.218.00 - —
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide).
Barium nitrate, bbls. c.l. t.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
bbls., l.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd .....lb. .17 - —
Barium oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.275.00 - —
dms. l.c.l., t.t.l. frt equald ton.285.00 - —
Barium peroxide dms. frt equald.lb. .20 - —
Barium stearate, ctns., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
ctns., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .42 - .46
Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
Barium sulfate, X-ray, dms. ....lb. .13 - .15½
Barium sulfide, dms., c.l., works. ton.100.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....ton.110.00 - —
Barytes, southern off-color, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
95-75% bgs. mines ton.25.00 - —
white, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton.55.00 - —
paper bgs., ex whse, New York ton.79.85 - —
Battery acid, cbys. c.l. works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E.....100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45
Bauxite, bulk, mines ..... ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay oil, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 2.10 - 3.00
Puerto Rican, 55-60% cns lb. 2.50 - 3.00
West Indian, 50-55% cns. dms., lb. 1.95 - 2.40
Bayberry wax, bgs.....lb. .45 - .47
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs..lb. .60 - .62
Brazilian, bgs, ...lb. .67 Nom.
Central American bgs .....lb. .65 - .67
Chilean, bgs. .....lb. .67 - .68
Beeswax, refd., USP, bleached, white, bricks, 100-lb. ctns..lb. .76 - .78
white, slabs, 100-lb. ctns ....lb. .75 - .77
yellow bricks, 100-lb. ctns....lb. .67 - .69
yellow, slabs, 100-lb. ctns....lb. .66 - .68
Belladonna leaf, bls.....lb. .32 - —
Belladonna root, bls.....lb. .30 - —
Bentonite, dom. 200 mesh, bgs. c.l., mines ton.14.00 - —
imp. Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.84.00 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse.ton.87.00 - —
low gel. bgs. 5-ton lots ex whse ton.82.35 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots ex whse.ton.85.35 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works....lb. .44 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms.....lb. .80 - .86
Tech., cbys., dms., t.l.....lb. .43 - —
cbys., smaller lots.....lb. .44 - —
Benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa .... gal. .36 - —
Birmingham district....gal. .36 - —
Chicago district .....gal. .36 - —
Cleveland district.....gal. .36 - —
Geneva, Utah .....gal. .36 - —
Johnstown, Pa .....gal. .36 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y.....gal. .36 - —
Lone Star, Tex .....gal. .36 - —
Lorain, Ohio .....gal. .36 - —
Middletown, Ohio .....gal. .36 - —
Minnequa, Colo .....gal. .36 - —
Philadelphia district....gal. .36 - —
Pittsburgh district ....gal. .36 - —
Sparrows Point, Md ....gal. .36 - —
Syracuse, N. Y .....gal. .36 - —
Terre Haute, Ind .....gal. .36 - —
Youngstown, Ohio .....gal. .36 - —
Benzene, petroleum, Houston, Tex., tanks gal. .36 - .38
Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
Benzene hexachloride, tech. high gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .0075- .008
dms., l.c.l., works gamma unit-lb. .009 - .0095
low gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .0075- —
dms., l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .009 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.19 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis .....lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine sulfate, tech., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine yellow, AAA, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.30 - —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd. .....lb. 2.55 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd. .....lb. 3.40 - —
Benzocaine, dms.....lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzoic acid, tech., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .37 - —
ton lots, same basis .....lb. .41 - —
1,000-lb. lots, same basis ....lb. .43 - —
USP, ton lots .....lb. .48 - —
1,000-lb. lots .....lb. .50 - —
Benzoin gum, Sumatra cs ..... lb. .33 - —

Benzol

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Benzene.

Benzophenone, dms .....lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys. 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. equald..lb. .21 - —
cbys., smaller lots, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .22 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Benzoyl peroxide, purif., fib dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots works lb. .98 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms..lb. .65 - .79
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms .....lb. .65 - .80
Tech., dms., dlvd. .....lb. .47½- .65
Benzyl benzoate, NF, f.f.c., 500-lb. dms lb. .75 - 1.13
Benzyl chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .22½- .25½
cbys. dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .23½- .25½
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —

A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal. cbys. in steel dms. prices are ½c. lower.

Benzyl cinnamate, cns .....lb. 3.30 - 3.60
Benzyl dimethylamine, dms., works. lb. 2.25 - —
Benzyl formate, cns.....lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns. .....lb. 9.85 - —
Benzyl propionate, bots. .....lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Benzyl salicylate, bots .....lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots .....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Benzylidine chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine hydrochloride, bots... lb.35.00 -36.25
Bergamot oil, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb.12.75 -13.00
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene).
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.).
Biotin, cryst., bots.....gram.10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Birchtar oil, crude, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.90
Rectified, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Bismuth chloride, jars.....lb. 5.11 - —
Bismuth hydroxide dms.....lb. 4.65 - —
Bismuth metal, bxs., ton lots....lb. 2.25 - —
Bismuth nitrate, cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.17
Bismuth oxide, anhyd., dms.....lb. 4.47 - 5.05
Bismuth oxychloride, dms. .....lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP, dms lb. 3.20 - —
Bismuth subgallate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.15 - —
Bismuth subiodide, fib. dms .... lb. 5.37 - —
Bismuth subnitrate, NF, dms.... lb. 2.65 - —
Bismuth subsalicylate, USP, dms. lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Bisphenol-A bgs. c.l. t.l., frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .31 - —
Blackberry root bark, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Black haw root bark, bls.....lb. .63 - .65
Black haw tree bark, bls..... lb .45 - .50

Black Pigments

Black pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs., c.l., works..ton.115.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....ton.125.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., New York whse ton.165.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia New York..unit-ton. 5.50 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia bgs., Chicago, unit-ton. 6.75 - —
Blood, dried, soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .13 - .14
bgs., t.l.....lb. .15 - .17
bgs., l.t.l.....lb. .15½- .35½
Bloodroot, bls .....lb. .48 - .50

Blue Pigments

Blue pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate)
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms..lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Peruvian, dms. .....lb. 2.15 - 2.40
BON acid maroons, pure, bbls lb. 1.75 - —
Resinated, bbls .....lb. 1.50 - —
Bone black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17 - .23¼
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E..ton.62.50 - —
Bone oil, dms. works ..... lb. .65 - .70
Bone phosphate, defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic)
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.87.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago..ton.143.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.148.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.78.50 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l. works..ton.47.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago..ton.103.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.108.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.41.00 - —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.63.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago..ton.119.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.124.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.56.50 - —
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.52.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago..ton.108.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.113.75 - —
USP borax $15 per ton higher. lb. .18 - .24
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. pt. bgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19 - .26
Boric acid, tech., anhyd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.335.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago..ton.390.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.415.00 - —
cryst., 99.9%, bgs. c.l., works. ton.133.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago..ton.190.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.195.75 - —
dms., c.l., works.....ton.158.00 -170.00
dms., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago..ton.215.25 -235.25
dms., smaller lots, same basis. ton.220.25 -240.25
gran., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.108.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago..ton.165.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis..ton.170.75 - —
dms., c.l., works.....ton.133.00 -153.00
dms., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago..ton.190.25 -210.25
dms., smaller lots, same basis...ton.195.25 -215.25
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.102.50 - —

Boric acid, powd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	113.50	—
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago	ton.	170.75	—
bgs., smaller lots, same basis	ton.	175.75	—
dms., c.l., works	ton.	138.00	-158.00
dms., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago	ton.	195.25	-215.25
dms., smaller lots, same basis	ton.	200.25	-220.25
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.			
Borneol, cns.	lb.	2.75	—
Boron trichloride, CP 1,800-lb. cyls., works	lb.	1.25	—
100-lb. cyls., works	lb.	1.70	—
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls, truckload, works	lb.	.62	—
cyls., t.t.l., works	lb.	.70	—
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).			
Brimstone (see Sulfur).			
Broenner's acid, bbls.	lb.	1.76	—
Bromine purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Rockies	lb.	.32	—
cs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.34	.39
ret. dms., c.l., t.l. dlvd. E of Rockies	lb.	.31	—
ret. dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.31	.34
tanks, same basis	lb.	22½	—
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.48	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.50	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.47	—
Bromoform pharmaceutical grade, 100-lb cbys	lb.	1.80	1.90
Bromstyrol, bots	lb.	5.45	5.70
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.		Nominal
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.		Nominal
Buchu leaves, bls	lb.	1.20	—

Brown Pigments

Brown pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene, retd. cyls., c.l., refy	lb.	.21	—
cyls., l.c.l., refy	lb.	.22	—
tanks, contract, refy.	lb.	.14¾	.15
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3	gal.	.04	—
n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½	—
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.17	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½	—
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.14¾	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12¼	—
n-Butyl acrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.57½	—
dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.58½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.55	—
Prices of n-butyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.			
Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.18	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.14½	—
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.14½	—
sec-Synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12½	—
tert-Synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. dlvd. E	lb.	.14¾	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12¼	—
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).			
Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.37½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.38¼	—
n-Butyl ether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.35¼	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.36	—
tanks, works	lb	.33¼	—
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.42½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40	—
Butyl laurate, dms., works	lb.	.37½	—
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.55	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.55½	—
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
Butyl phenylacetate, dms	lb.	4.50	4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).			
Butyl stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Mississippi	lb.	.27¼	.27½
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28¼	—
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di and Tri-butylamine)			
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.53	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.56	—
tanks, works	lb	.54	—
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).			
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.27½	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.28½	—
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.19½	—
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.34	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.34½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.32½	—
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).			

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).			
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	6.30	—
Light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	5.90	—
Medium shade, bbls., same basis.	lb.	5.30	—
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.90	—
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.15	—
Cadmium CP yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	lb.	2.85	—
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms	lb.	6.75	7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd.	lb.	1.55	—
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	1.70	—
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	2.00	—
Light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.73	—
Medium shade, bbls., same basis.	lb.	1.90	—
Maroon shade, bbls., same basis.	lb.	2.09	—
Cadmium-selenide lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	2.00	—
Light shade, bbls. same basis	lb.	1.80	—
Cadmium-selenide lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	2.61	2.66
Light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.89	1.94
Maroon shade, bbls., same basis.	lb.	2.82	2.84
Cadmium-selenide lithopone red, dark maroon shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	2.87	2.88
Medium shade, bbls. same basis.	lb.	2.26	2.31
Medium-light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	2.02	2.07
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.77	—
Orange shade, bbls., same basis.	lb.	1.57	—
Cadmium-selenide lithopone yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	1.15	—
Caffeine, NF, citrated, dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb	2.70	—
Caffeine, USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more.	lb.	2.50	—
cryst., hydrous, dms 100-lb lots or more	lb.	2.33	—
Caffeine, USP, syn., cryst., anhyd., dms, 100-lb. lots or more.	lb.	2.50	—
cryst., hydrous, dms, 100-lb lots or more	lb.	2.33	—
Cajeput oil, native, cns.	lb.	1.75	- 3.30
Redist., USP, cns.	lb.	1.90	- 2.10
Calamine, USP, dms.	lb.	.34	—
Calamus oil, bots.	lb.	12.00	-20.00
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works	gram.	.60	—
vials, 25 to 100 gram lots, works	gram.	.65	—
Calciferol, in edible oil (see Viosterol).			
Calcium p-aminosalicylate trihydrate, fib. dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted	lb.	4.00	—
Calcium arsenate, dealers, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.09	- .09½
bgs., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.10	- .10½
Calcium bromide, NF, 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.97	—
Calcium carbide, standard generator size, 600-lb. dms, c.l., dlvd	ton.	149.00	—
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l. works	ton.	10.50	—
chalk whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	32.00	-34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	30.00	—
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	17.00	-18.00
Calcium carbonate, precip., dense, bgs., c.l. works	ton.	32.50	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	42.50	—
medium, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	38.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	48.00	—
Calcium carbonate, precip., surface treated, bgs. c.l., works.	ton.	37.50	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	47.50	—
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	110.00	-160.00
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	120.00	-175.00
Calcium chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald	ton.	31.00	—
Flake, conc., 94-97%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	ton.	37.80	—
Gran., purit., dms.	lb.	.27	—
Liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald.	ton.	12.50	—
Pellets, bgs., c.l. works	ton.	37.80	—
Powd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	37.00	—
Solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald	ton.	29.50	—
dms. l.c.l. works, frt. equald.	ton.	36.00	-73.00
USP, gran., dms	lb.	.25	—
Calcium chromate, bgs., frt. equald.	lb.	.29½	.30
Calcium cyanide, dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies	lb.	.20	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	.55
Calcium cyclamate, 100-lb. dms	lb	2.95	—
Calcium gluconate, AA, dms.	lb.	.76	—
USP, dms.	lb.	.67	- .69
Calcium hydride, lump, dms., works.	lb.	2.20	3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb cs. dlvd E of Rockies	cs.	22.95	-25.10
100-lb. dms. same basis	dm.	30.80	-34.50
Calcium hypophosphite, dms., 1,000-lb lots	lb.	1.28	—
Calcium iodide, jars	lb.	4.52	—
Calcium lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.38	.40
smaller lots, works	lb.	.41	.48

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Calcium mandelate, USP, dms., works lb 2.10 - 2.25
Calcium naphthenate liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
Calcium pantothenate, dms., bots., frt adjusted gram .045 - —
Calcium para aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate)
Calcium phenolsulfonate dms lb 74 - —
Calcium phosphate dibasic, USP, bgs. c.l. frt equald 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald.100 lbs. 8.75 - —
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.77.70 -83.25
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ton.93.25 - —
21% P bgs. c.l. t.l., frt equald ton.94.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt equald ton.104.50 - —
Calcium phosphate, monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.20 - —
bgs. smaller lots. same basis, 100 lbs 7.70 - —
Calcium phosphate, tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt equald 100 lbs.10.00 - —
Calcium phytate bgs works lb .50 - —
Calcium resinate precip. dms ton lots, frt. alld., works lb. .36¼- —
Calcium silicate hydrated bgs c.l., works lb .06 - —
bgs. l.c.l., works lb 06½- —
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite)
Calcium stearate ctns., c.l. lb 39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. lb 40 - 44
Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum)
Calomel NF X powd. dms lb 5.42 - —
Camphene 46 m p dms incl., c.l., works lb .15 - —
dms incl., l.c.l., same basis lb. 16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Camphene, chlorinated 67 69% (see Toxaphene)
Camphor monobromated NF, dms., bgs lb 3.68 - 3.70
Nat. USP powd. cs. 100-lb lots. lb .60 - .65
tablets, 1 oz., ½ oz cs lb 85 - .90
Syn., tech., 1 bbl or more lb 48 - —
Syn., USP, gran. powd. bbls., 2,000-lb lots lb .59 - —
bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb 60 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb 61 - —
tablets ctns., 1,000-lb lots lb .85 - —
ctns. 500-lb lots lb .86 - —
ctns. smaller lots lb .87 - —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms lb. .26 - .65
White, dms. lb. .29 - .50
Cananga oil, native, cns lb 7.60 - 7.85
Rectified cns lb 9.55 -12.65
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs lb. .53 - .54
Refd., bgs. lb. .60 - .62
Powdered Candelilla wax, 20 to 100 mesh 8c higher
Cantharides Chinese cs lb 2.00 - 2.05
powd. bxs lb 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs lb 3.50 - —
powd., bxs lb 4.10 - 4.15
Capric acid, CP, dms lb. .27 - .29
tanks lb. .25 - —
Caprvl alcohol 85% dms., c.l., and t.l., works lb. .19 - —
dms. t.l.l. same basis lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .16½- —
See 92-99% dms. c.l. lb. .22 - —
dms. l.c.l. lb. .23 - —
tanks lb .19½- —
Caprylic acid dms. lb. .27 - .29
tanks lb. .25 - —
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Capricum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms lb. 4.75 - 5.25
NF, from African pepper, dms. lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .10 - .10½
Caraway oil, NF, cns. lb. 2.75 - 3.75
Carbazole 97% bbls. ton lots, works lb 1.05 - —
Carbon black channel rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07¼- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
Furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .12½- —
high abrasion bulk c.l., works. lb. .07¼- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .13½- —
high modulus bgs. c.l., works. lb. .06¼- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .12 - —
semi-reinforcing bgs. c.l., works. lb. .05¾- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .11½- —
Carbon black, pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
ctns. l.c.l., dlvd or whse. lb. .78 - —
medium color uncompressed, bgs. c.l., works lb. .12 - —
bgs. l.c.l. dlvd or whse lb. .19 - —
Carbon dioxide indust., wholesale, bulk dlvd. Metropolitan area ton.73.00 -115.00
cyls., works lb. .08 - .09
Solid, wholesale works lb. .035 - .040
Carbon disulfide 55-gal. dms. c.l., works frt. equald to competitive points lb. .07 - —
55-gal dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .08½- .09
5-gal dms. 30 dms to c.l. same basis lb. .13 - —
5-gal. dms. less than 30 dms., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks dlvd lb. .0545- —
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .15¼- —
Tech. consumers dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾- —
dms. l.c.l. t.l.l. frt. alld lb. .14¼- —
tanks frt. alld lb. .10¾- .11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal NF dms. 100-lb lots, works lb 4.00 - 4.25
dms. smaller lots works lb 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom oil, NF bots. lb.45.00 -48.00
Cardamom seed, bleached, "A," lb. 2.95 - —
Bleached, "B" lb. 2.80 - —
Decorticated, Ceylon, cs. lb. 3.00 - —
Guatemalan, cs. lb. 2.85 - —
Green, Alleppey, bgs. lb. 2.80 - —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.15 - —
Carmine No. 40, NF bulk, 100-lb lots or more dlvd lb.16.80 - —
bulk smaller lots dlvd lb 16.90 -17.30
Carnauba wax chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. .68 - .69
North country No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .76 - .78
refd., pure, ton lots lb. .92 - .94
North country No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .72 - .73
Ceara, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .82 - .84
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots. lb. .75 - .77
Parnahyba, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .83 - .85

Carnauba wax, yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.26 - 1.28
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.31 - 1.33
Powdered carnauba wax 20 to 100 mesh, 8c higher
Carotene tech, 1,350,000 A units per gram tins F-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram .24½- —
Carotene, tech., in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb. dms. works million units. .12 - —
USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram., dms., dlvd million units. .174 - —
b-Carotene in vegetable oil, semi-solid suspension, 400,000 A units per gram. cns kilo.69.60 - —
Liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram, cns kilo.87.00 - —
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram cns. gram. .29 - —
Carvol, bots. lb. 5.00 - 5.40
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .35 - .36
Casein, dom., edible acid precip., 30 mesh, bgs. 10,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .56 - —
edible, acid, precip., 80 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .64 - —
Imp. acid-precip. grd. Argentine, bgs., c.l. lb. .20¾- —
New Zealand lb. .25 - —
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dms., dm lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassella acid, dms. frt alld., 100% basis lb 1.44 - 1.75
Cassia, Batavia, "A," bls. lb. .28 Nom.
"B" lb. .27 Nom.
"C" lb. .26 Nom.
Korintje "A" lb. .23 Nom.
"B" lb. .27 Nom.
"C" lb. .26 Nom.
Cassia oil (see Cinnamon leaf oil, USP).
Castor beans, bgs. f.o.b. Brazil ton.110.00 Nom.
Castor oil, dom., blown, dms., c.l. lb. .2700- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2800- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2860- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2960- —
tanks lb. .2650- —
dehydrated, unbodied, dms., c.l., lb. .2710- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2810- —
tanks lb. .2510- —
hydrogenated, bgs., ton lots lb. .3175- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .3375- —
No. 1, dom., dms., c.l. lb. .2350- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2450- —
tanks lb. .2150- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .2275- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2375- —
tanks lb. .2075- —
Refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .2800- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2900- —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .2500- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2600- —
tanks lb. .2300- —
Imp., No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .1625- —
Castor oil, sulfonated, 50% dms., works lb. .15 - .15¼
75%, dms., works lb. .19½- .20
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms. lb. .44¼- .46¼
split, dms lb. .37¼- 38¼
Castor pomace, bgs., c.l., works.ton.40.00 Nom.
Castoreum, nat., cns. lb 5.25 -30.00
Syn., cns. lb 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib dms., works lb 2.17½- —
Resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls. lb. .75 - —
Caustic potash (see Potash caustic).
Caustic soda (see Soda caustic).
Cedarleaf oil, USP, XIII, cns., dms. lb. 3.45 - 4.50
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms lb. .51 - .55
Celery seed, French, bgs. lb. .29 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .21 - —
Celery seed, oil, bots. lb.16.50 -17.50
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs., ctns., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd E lb. .35 - .45
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 - .605
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
38% butyryl content, half-second, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .585 - .595
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .59 - —
Cerium chloride, 48% dms. dlvd lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77%CeO, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate).
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb 1.85 - 1.98
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb 2.03 - 2.23
Cetyl alcohol, extra fib cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .65 - .72
NF, fib cns., 140-lb. lots or more. lb. .48 - —
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, bls lb. 1.50 - —
Roman, cs lb. 3.50 - —
Chamomile oil, blue, Hungarian, bots lb.350.00 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
fib. dms., 5-ton lots, works in. .26½- .32½
fib. dms., smaller lots, works. lb. .27 - .50
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated).
Charcoal, bone (see Bone, black).
Charcoal, hardwood, bulk, lump c.l., f.o.b. plant ton 55.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant. ton.78.00 -80.00
5-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton.106.00 - —
10-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton.96.00 - —
bulk, lump, 25-lb. paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.87.00 - —
plant ton.87.00 - —
40-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton.84.00 - —

Charcoal, pinewood, gran., bgs., c.l., works, South. ton.69.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, South. ton.74.00 -79.00
Pinewood, lump, bgs., c.l., works, South. ton.66.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, South. ton.70.00 -84.00
bulk, c.l., works, South. ton.50.00 - —
bulk, t.l., works, South. ton.55.00 - —
Chenopodium oil, NF, cns. lb. 4.75 - 5.20
Chestnut extract, imp. solid, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .08727- —
powd., 68% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .09817- —
Chicago acid, paste, bbls., frt alld. lb. 3.21 - —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).
Chloral, tech., 94% min. dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works lb. .21 - —
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.00 - —
jars, 500-lb. lots lb 1.03 - —
jars, 100 lb. lots or less lb 1.05 - —
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt alld lb. .65 - —
dms. l.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb .66 - —
Chlordan, clarified, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
lots, frt alld lb .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 40% dms., c.l. frt alld lb 16¼- —
dms. l.c.l. 10 dms or more, same basis lb. .17¼- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb .18½- —
dms. l.c.l. 10 dms or more, same basis lb 19½- —
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
125, 1,000 cps. ctns., c.l., works. lb. .70 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. 71 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
cyls., l.c.l., Metropolitan area lb. .12½- .13¾
tanks single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt equald 100 lbs 4.05 - —
Chlorine, liq tanks multiple units, 4 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.75
tanks, multiple units 1 car same basis 100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
Chloroacetic acid mono, flake 99% dms c.l lb. 23½ .25½
dms., l.c.l lb. 24½- —
tech., flake, 98-97% dms., c.l., frt equald lb. .19 - —
dms. l.c.l., frt equald lb. .20 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused bbls. lb 1.45 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., min 10,000 lbs. or over, frt. alld lb. .83 - —
dms. less than 10,000 lbs. same basis lb. .89 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .81 - —
o-Chloroaniline dms. c.l., frt alld. lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .54 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
p-Chloroaniline dms. c.l. frt alld. lb. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. 79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works, dlvd to N.Y. Metropolitan area lb 1.05 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb 1.20 - —
dms. 500 to 1,500 lbs. same basis lb 2.00 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., 2,000 lbs or more, works dlvd to N. Y. Metropolitan area lb 1.95 - —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., t.l., works lb 1.10 - —
fib dms. smaller lots works lb 1.25 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib dms., 2,000-lbs. or more works. lb 2.25 - —
fib. dms., less than 2,000-lbs. same basis lb 2.30 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms. lb. .30 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .81 - —
Powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .86½- —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd. dlvd. E lb. .80½- —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Chloropicrin, comi., bots. lb. 1.50 - —
Comi., cyls. 180 lbs., frt. alld lb. .95 - —
cyls., 100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
cyls., 25 lbs., same basis lb. 1.22 - —
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb 0415- —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb higher.
Choline bitartrate fib dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline chloride fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt adjusted kilo 2.75 - 3.00
Chrome green, CP, dark, light medium blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .40 - .42
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - .42
blue content 31-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 - .43
blue content 45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - .46
Reduced color, 25% lb. .19 - .20
Chrome green prices are ½c higher, dlvd. at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.) Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tennessee and N. C., E. of Miss. R. include Davenport, Tenn. and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .35 - —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.) Miss. N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chrome yellow, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn., and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .35 - —
Chrome yellow price are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport 1½c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn.; Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; Dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chromic acid, 99¾% dms., c.l., works frt. equald lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd New York Metropolitan area lb. .30 - .31
Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide)
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works lb. .09½- —
cbys., works lb. .11¼- —
Chromium fluoride, bbls. works lb. .51 .52
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.20 - —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .44½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45¼- —
Chromium trioxide NF bots lb. 1.15 —
Cinchona bark NF red broken, bgs. lb .35 - .40
NF yellow broken bgs lb .35 - .40
Cinnamic acid refd. bots lb 2.50 - 3.50
Cinnamic alcohol bots lb 2.15 2.75
Cinnamic aldehyde dms lb .95 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs. lb. .92 - —
Ceylon, "0000," bgs., afloat lb. 1.11 - —
Cinnamon bark oil bots lb.36.00 -70.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude dms lb 1.60 2.00
USP (Cassia), cns., dms lb. 8.50 -12.00
Citral, CP, bots., cns. lb. 4.25 - —
Extra, bots., cns. lb. 5.60 - —
Citric acid USP anhyd. fine gran., bgs. dms. c.l lb. .29½- .30
bgs. dms. 10,000-lb lots 1 shipt lb. .30 - .30½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .30½- .31
hydrous, fine gran., ogs. dms., c.l lb. .27½- .28
bgs. dms. 10,000-lb lots 1 shipt lb. .28 - .28½
bgs. dms. smaller lots lb. .29 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c higher
Citronella oil, Ceylon, cns., dms. lb. .68 - .90
Java, cns lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Java-type, cns. lb. .75 - .80
Citronellal, bots., dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 3.10 - 3.40
Civet, artif., bots lb.13.75 15.00
Nat., bots oz 8.50 -15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs. c.l., Tenn ton.16.50 -21.50
crushed shed moisture bulk, c.l., Tenn ton 8.00 -11.00
purif., bgs., c.l., Tenn ton.16.50 -21.50
Imp airfloated bgs. c.l., Atl port net-ton.42.00 -45.00
lump, bulk, Atl. port net-ton.29.50 -30.00
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd air floated, 99% 325 mesh, Georgia, bgs. c.l., works.ton.10.00 - —
Georgia, bgs. l.c.l. works ton.15.50 - —
300 mesh, bgs. c.l., Georgia, works ton.13.50 -14.50
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ton.35 00 -36 00
Clay, China, imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me. long ton.20.00 -35.00
powd. ngs. c.l. ex dock net ton.50.00 —
bgs., l.c.l. ex whse net ton 60 00 -65 00
Cleve's acid, mixed, bbls lb 1.05 - —
Clove, Madagascar, bgs. lb. .37½- .38½
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .46 - —
Clove bud oil, USP, cns., dms lb. 2.40 - 2.85
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms. lb. .55 - .90
CMC, crude, 96.4%, low or medium vis., bgs or fib dms., 23,000 lbs. dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —
bgs. or fib dms., less than 23,000 lbs. dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .43½- —
crude, 65% low or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd., E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —
bgs. or fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .43½- —
CMC, purif., high vis (see Cellulose gum)
CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .59 - —
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower and are on a works basis.
Coaltar, crude, resale for soins., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .33½- —
tanks, works gal. .17 - —
Refd., resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .30½- .35
dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .33½- .39
tanks, works gal. .16½ .20¼
Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, works ton 40.00 -42.00
Carbon and indust., bulk, works ton 40.00 - —
Core, bulk, works ton.36.50 - —
Fiber, bulk, works ton 44.00 - —
Roofing, 140-155°F., Federal Specification RP-381, Type I, tanks, works ton.41.00 - —
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% Co dms. dlvd. lb. 1.10 - —
Cobalt blue, genuine, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island St. Louis lb 4.90 - —
Cobalt blue dlvd. prices ½c higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald with Chicago.
Cobalt blue, imitation (see Ultramarine blue).
Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co, powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 1.57 - —
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 1.05 - —
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 2.20 - —
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co, dms lb. .71½- —
Liq., 6% Co, dms lb. .57½- —
Cobalt metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex whse. lb 2.00 - —
Cobalt naphthenate, liq. 6% Co, dms., dlvd lb. .48¾- —
Cobalt nitrate, 20.1% Co, bbls. dlvd. lb. .85 - —
Cobalt oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co, kgs lb. 1.52 - —
70-71% Co, kgs lb. 1.48 - —
Cobalt phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co, kgs., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
Cobalt resinate, fused, 3% Co, dms. lb. .29½- —

New Basic Source for a Widely Useful Solvent and Intermediate

National NAXOL*

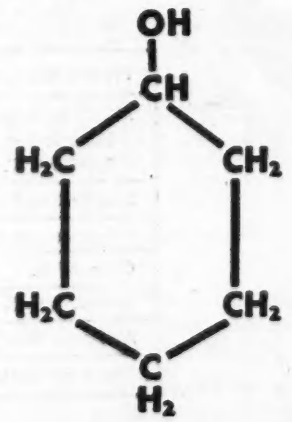
(CYCLOHEXANOL)

Old hands at catalytic processes, National Aniline is in a particularly strategic position to produce consistently high-quality cyclohexanol.

Our modern new plant at Hopewell, Virginia employs an efficient direct process. Our output is substantial, completely integrated within the Allied Chemical group and completely competitive in every respect.

Two types immediately available: NAXOL (100% material) and NAXOL D (Freezing Point Depressed).

We invite inquiries from present and prospective users of either grade and will be pleased to send specifications, working samples, price and delivery quotations on C/L and LCL quantities.



1-17

Gentlemen:

☐ Please send samples, technical information and quotations on NAXOL.

☐ Please have representative call by appointment.

NAME_____

TITLE_____

COMPANY_____

ADDRESS_____

NATIONAL ANILINE DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

Akron Atlanta Boston Charlotte Chattanooga Chicago Greensboro Los Angeles New Orleans Philadelphia Portland, Ore. Providence San Francisco Toronto

*Trademark

Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 21% Co, dms., dlvd lb. .69 • —
Monohydrated, 33% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 1.17 • —
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co, dms., dlvd. lb. .44 • —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.17.50 • —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.13.75 • —
Cocillana bark, bls lb. .25 • —
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .94 • .99
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York lb. .14¾- —
tanks, Pac. coast lb. .13¾- —
Refd., deodorized, dms., l.c.l. lb. .23 • —
Coconut oil acids, dist., dms lb. .22½- .25
tanks lb. .20 • —
double dist. (stripped), dms. lb. .23½- .26
tanks lb. .21 • —
Cod oil, Newfoundland, dms. lb. .10½- .10¾
Codeine, NF cns., 100-oz. lots oz.13.25 • —
Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.11.75 • —
Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.25 • —
Codeine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.75 • —
Codliver oil, USP, dms. gal. 1.45 • 1.50
Cohosh root, black, bls. lb. .20 • .22
Blue, bls lb. .20 • .22
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. oz.29.00 -35.50
Colchicum root, bls. lb. .35 • —
Colchicum seed, bgs lb. .55 • —
Collodion, USP, dms. lb. .32½- —
Flexible, dms. lb. .34 • —
Colocynth pulp, bls lb. .72 • —
Colombo root, bls lb. .15 • .16
Condurango bark, bls lb. .26 • —
Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs. lb. .25 • .26
No. 2, bgs lb. .22 • .24
No. 3, bgs. lb. .15¾- .17
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms. lb. .65 • .75
Copaiba oil, cns. lb. 1.75 • 2.50
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .53 • —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .54 • —
Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works lb. .3100- —
bgs., l.c.l, works lb. .3250- —
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works lb. .41 • .41½
Cryst., dihydrate, dms., works, lb. .27½- .28
Cryst., dried, dms., works lb. .35¾- .36¼ e
Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works lb. .4068- .4468
Copper cyanide, tech. dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more lb. .634 • —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .644 • —
dms., smaller lots lb. .664 • .684
Copper gluconate, dms. lb. 3.20 • —
Copper hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .47¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .47¾- —
Copper metal, electrolytic dlvd. Valley basis lb. .25 • —
Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .26½- —
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works lb. .28½- .30½
Copper oleate, solid, 8% Cu, dms., works lb. .48 • —
Copper oxide, black, bbls., 100-1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .41¼- —
Copper oxide, red, 97%, USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots, lb. .41¼- —
90% USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots or more, works, lb. .39¼- —
Copper oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .53½- .63½
Copper quinolinolate, fib, dms. lb. 1.14 • —
Copper resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .36½- —
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works lb. .1770- —
Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.10.70 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.20 -13.70
Copper sulfate, monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.20.65 • —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.21.40 • —
Tribasic, distributors, bgs., c.l., same basis 100 lbs.24.40 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.25.40 -28.40
Copper, undecylenate, dms. lb. 2.75 • —
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton.185.00 • —
Pac. ports, c.i.f. ton.180.00 • —
Coriander oil, USP, bots. lb. 9.25 -12.00
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .09 • —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .07 • —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .08½- —
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works lb. .15¼- —
Foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, New York lb. .05¾- —
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .2098- .2125
tanks lb. .1898- —
Corn oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .17¼- .20
tanks lb. .14¾- —
Corn starch (see Starch, corn).
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.33 • —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.58 • —
Corn syrup, 42° Be, non-ret. dms., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.31 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 • —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, USP, bulk gram. 3.50 3.55
Costus oil, bots. oz. 6.00 —
Cottonseed meal 41% bgs., Memphis ton.61.00 • —
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, East lb. .14¼- Nom.
tanks, Valley lb. .14½- —
tanks, Texas, Lubbock lb. .13½- —
tanks, Texas, Waco lb. .13½- —
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .04½- —
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .19¾- .20
tanks lb. .17¾- —
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms lb. .16¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Cottonseed pitch, raw, dms., works, lb. .03 .03¼
tanks, same basis lb. .02¾- —
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms. lb. 3.60 • 3.70
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .85 .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots., cbys., lb. 3.05 3.26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .24 • —
crude, soln. 80% tanks, works, gal. .226 • —
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .42 • .44
dms. l.c.l. same basis gal. .53 • .55
tanks same basis gal. .33 • .35
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).
Creosote, wood, beechwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.60 • 1.65
Hardwood, NF, bots., cbys lb. 1.30 —
Creosote, pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .0561- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .0460- —
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works lb. .70 • —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .72 • —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
non-ret dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 • —
Cresol, USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 • —
non-ret dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 • —
m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .60 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .61 • —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95%, 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .18 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 • —
m-p-Cresol, 2.97%, 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .22 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 • —
o-Cresol, 30.5°C. m.p. and over, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .17 • —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 • —
o-Cresol, 30°-30.49°C., m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
o-Cresol, 29°29.9°C., m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16 • —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 • —
25-28.9°C., m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .15 • —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 • —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .52 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .53 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .49 • —
p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns lb. 1.80 • 2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate grades, tanks, frt. equald. gal. 1.15 • —
dms., c.l., t.l., same basis gal. 1.35 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 • —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content 25% or less, tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.00 • —
dms., c.l., t.l., same basis gal. 1.20 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 • —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, imported, meta-para content, 25% or less, tanks, f.o.b., New Jersey area, frt. equald to competitive points gal. 1.00 • —
50 dms. or more, same basis, gal. 1.03½- —
less than 50 dms. gal. 1.05 • 1.15
Cresylic acid, petroleum, dom., 200° C. to 232° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .65 • .72
220° C. to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .62 • .67
245° to 295° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 • —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼ .25
Crotonic acid, fib. dms., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .50 • —
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.13.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.14.25 • —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .29 • —
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs. lb. .90 • —
Powd., cs lb. .95 • —
Cubeb oil, cns. lb.12.00 -15.00
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 • —
tanks, works lb. .11 • —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs. lb. .24 • —
Moroccan, bgs. lb. No prices.
Turkish, bgs lb. No prices.
Cumin oil, bots., cns. lb. 4.75 • 7.55
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .07½- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grade, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton.57.00 • —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton. 2.85 • —
indust., grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.75.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.96.00 • —
indust. garde, 6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works ton.120.00 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ton.140.00 • —
Cyanoacetic acid, tech., bbls lb. .90 • 1.25
Cyclohexane, 99% tech., dms., c.l., works gal. .70 • —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .72 • —
tanks, works gal. .55 • —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E. lb. .26½- —
dms., l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .27½- —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .24 • —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 • —
tanks, works lb. .29 • —

Amoco Chemicals

OXO ALCOHOLS

Each plant run of Amoco Oxo Alcohols is quality-control tested for phthalation color, crude ester color and acid color. You are thus assured of alcohols of highest quality.

Typical Properties	Isooctyl	Decyl
ASTM Distillation, D1078		
Initial Boiling Point, °C.	184	216
Dry Point, °C.	190	221
Specific Gravity, 20/20 °C.	0.833	0.838
Refractive Index n_D^{20}	1.4320	1.4390
Color, APHA	<10	<10
Alcohol, Wt., %	99+	99+
Aldehyde, Wt., %	0.02	0.02
Flash Point (Open Cup), °F.	190	215

Your inquiry will receive immediate attention.

AMOCO
CHEMICALS
CORPORATION
910 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago 80, Illinois

Cyclohexene, min. 98% b.r., 82.5° C. 85° C., 360-lb dms., c.l., works	lb.	.53	—
360-lb. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.60	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.52	—
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.49	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.50	—
tanks, works	lb	47	—
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works	cyl	48.00	—
6-oz. cyls., works	cyl	12.00	—
Cyclopropane, USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots	gal.	.42	—
cyls., 100-gal. lots	gal.	.41	—
cyls., 200-gal. lots	gal.	.40	—
Cypress oil, bots	lb	5.30	—

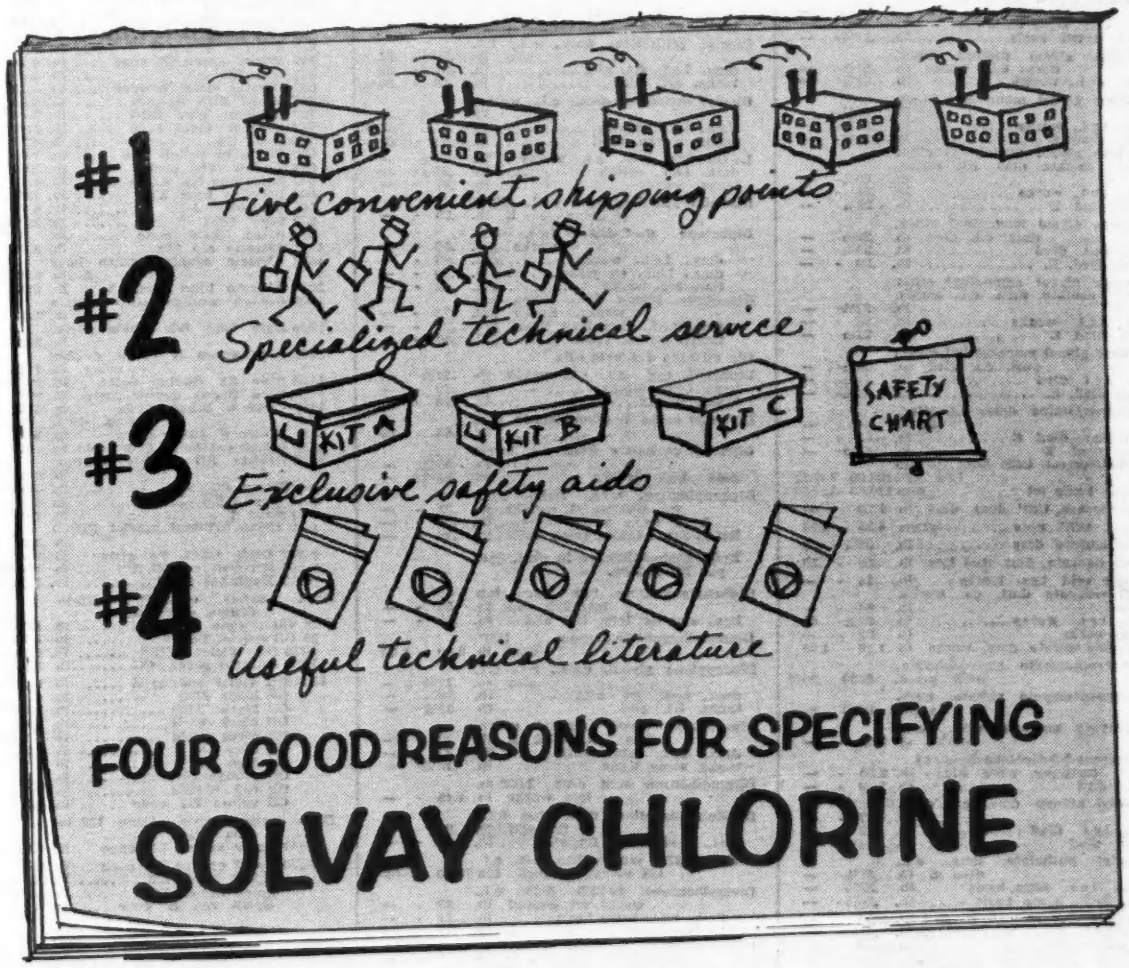
D

2,4-D tech. bags, dms., c.l., works, frt equald	lb	.40	—
bgs. dms. l.c.l. same basis	lb	.45	.49
2,4-D butyl ester, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.43	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.48	.52
tanks, same basis	lb	.42	—
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.43	—
dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.48	.52
tanks, works	lb	.42	—
Dammar gum Batavia, A & E cs.	lb	No stocks	
dust, bgs.	lb	No stocks.	
E. bgs.	lb.	No stocks.	
East India, Batu, bold, bgs.	lb.	.13¾	.15
nubs and chips, bgs.	lb.	.08¼	.09½
black, bold, bgs.	lb.	.14½	.16½
unscraped, bgs.	lb.	.13	.14½
nubs and chips, bgs.	lb.	.12¼	.13½
pale, chips, bgs.	lb.	.13	.15
nubs, bgs.	lb	17¾	20
Siam, cs.	lb.	.34	.35
Singapore, No. 1, bgs.	lb.	.40	.41
No. 2, bgs.	lb.	.31¼	.34
No. 3, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
dust, bgs.	lb	.17	19
seeds, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Dandelion root, bls.	lb.	.28	—
DDD tech. flake grd. fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.45	.47
fib. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.46	.48
DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21	.22
bgs., smaller lots, same basis,	lb.	.23	.24
dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.22	.23
basis	lb.	.25	—
Powdered DDT 1c per pound higher.			
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.41	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	43	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	38½	—
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	23½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	24½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb	21	—
Perfume grade, bots	lb	1.75	2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol).			
Deertongue leaves, bls	lb	.45	—
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bags, c.l., t.l., works	ton	51.00	—
Feed grade, 17% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works	ton	60.00	—
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works	ton	69.12	—
19% P, paper bags, works Houston, Tex., c.l. and t.l.	per ton	69.50	—
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices			
Degras, common, bbls.	lb.	.10	.12
Neutral, bbls.	lb.	.21	.23
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.64½	.66
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.69½	.77
tanks, dlvd., same basis	gal.	.48½	.50
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.			
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.66	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.71	.77
tanks, same basis	gal.	.50	—
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.			
SD1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies,	gal.	.65½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.70½	.76½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.49½	—
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.64	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.69	.75
tanks, same basis	gal.	.48	—
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.63	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.68	.74
tanks, same basis	gal.	.47	—
SD23A, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.655	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.705	.765
tanks, same basis	gal.	.495	—
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.66	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.71	.77
tanks, same basis	gal.	.50	—
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.645	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.695	.795
tanks, same basis	gal.	.485	—
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.63	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.68	.74
tanks, same basis	gal.	.47	—
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.66	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.71	.77
tanks, same basis	gal.	.50	—
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.64	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.69	.75
tanks, same basis	gal.	.48	—
For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas, prices are 7c. per gal. higher.			
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c differential on tank cars is maintained.			
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots	lb.	24.00	25.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots	lb	6.50	—
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	9.40	—
paper bgs., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.55	—
Dextrin, corn, canary dark, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	9.24	—
paper bgs., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.39	—
canary light, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	9.14	—
paper bgs.	100 lbs.	9.29	—
Dextrin, potato, imp., bgs.	lb.	.10½	.11
Dextrose, USP, dms.	lb.	.19¾	—
Anhyd., dms.	lb.	.20¾	—
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots	lb.	4.30	4.55

Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
tanks, works	lb.	.29½	—
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
tanks works	lb	29½	—
paper bgs., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.27	—
white, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	8.96	—
paper bgs., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.11	—
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs higher			
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½	—
tanks dlvd	lb.	.13	—
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	—
tanks dlvd	lb	.12½	—
o-Dianisidine, fib. dms.	lb.	2.00	—
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.89¾	.90
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.90¼	.91
tanks, same basis	lb.	.88	—
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots,	lb.	.55	—
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.33	—
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.34	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.30½	—
Dibutyl maleate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.33	—
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.34	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.30½	—
Dibutyl phthalate dms. c.l. dlvd E.	lb.	.32½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33½	—
tanks same basis	lb.	.30	—

Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.70	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.70½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.68	—
Dibutyl tartrate dms., works, frt. alld	lb.	.65½	—
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.55½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.56½	—
tanks same basis	lb.	.53	—
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, food grade, dms., t.l., c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.20	—
dms. l.t.l., dlvd.	lb.	1.24	—
Feed grade, to vitamin premix distributors dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd	lb.	1.05	—
dms. l.c.l. same basis	lb.	1.07	—
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.91	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.95	—
tanks dlvd.	lb.	.86	—
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.31	.32
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.32	.33
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.27½	—
Dicapyrl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.63	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.63½	.64
tanks, works	lb.	61	—
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D)			
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works	lb.	.83	—
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.12¾	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11	—

p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. allwd. E	lb.	.14½	—
dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, same basis	lb.	.19½	—
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms. c.l., or t.l., works	lb	33½	—
dms., l.c.l., or t.t.l., works	lb	.34	—
tanks, works	lb.	.32	—
Dichlorodiphenyltrichlorothane (see DDT).			
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether, c.l., t.l., dlvd E	lb.	.15½	—
l.c.l., t.t.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	—
Dichloropentanes dist., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.05	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.06	—
tanks, works	lb.	.03	—
Dicyclohexylamine dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.54	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.55	—
tanks, works	lb.	.53	—
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.58¼	.59
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.59¼	.60
Didecyl phthalate dms. c.l., works.	lb.	.34	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.31½	—
Dieldrin dms. frt alld.	lb	1.80	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	1.95	—
Diethanolamine dms. c.l., dlvd E.	lb.	.27	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.24½	—



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Diethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .25 - —
Diethyl barbiturie acid (see Barbital).
Diethylbenzene, dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .16½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .70½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .67 - —
Diethyl oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Diethyl phthalate dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .32½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29 - —
Diethyl sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
tanks, works lb. .17½- —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .49½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .58 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate)
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .17¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .28¾- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .30¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¼- —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .20 - —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .27¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .25¼- —
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP bots., 10-kilo lots kilo 100.00 -147.50
bots., 1-kilo lot kilo 110.00 -152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms lb. 1.20 - —
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 4.35 - 4.75
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .32¾- .34
Diglycol stearate, dms., ton lots lb. .26 - .28
Diglycolic acid, bgs., works lb. .14 - —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .64 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .64½- .65
tanks, works lb. .62 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .0850- .0875
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate, bulk, gram. .0850- .0875
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb 2.75 - —
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb. 2.55 - —
tech., dms lb. 1.09 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½- —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .32½- —
Di-isobutylene, dms. c.l., dlvd E lb. .10 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½- —
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .64½- —
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs. lb. .12½- —
Nat., bgs. lb. .12 - —
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms. lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns lb. 4.65 - 5.10
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb 1.225 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb 1.235 - —
tanks, dlvd lb 1.20 - —
70% dms. c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines lb. .68½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. .69½- —
tanks dlvd., 100% basis lb. .66 - —
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms lb. 2.00 - 2.20
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb 1.275 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb 1.285 - —
tanks, works lb 1.25 - —
Dimethyl sulfate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
55-gal ret dms., l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
10-gal ret dms., l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
Dimethyl sulfide, dms. c.l., works, lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .41 - —
dms. l.c.l. frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .41½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .31 - —

Dimethylamine, 40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis, lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis, lb. .31 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .31 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .28 - —
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., works lb. .34 - .39
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP bbls., dlvd N of Tenn. and N C., E of Miss R., including Davenport, and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island St Louis, St Paul lb. 1.56 - —
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms lb. .22 - —
89° C., dms lb. .24 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l. frt alld. E lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .15 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene crystallizing at 48°C. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l. frt alld. E lb. .20¾- —
tanks, frt alld. E lb. .20 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms lb. .11 - —
Refd., 63°C, dms lb. .23 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .43½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½- .31
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .31½- .32
tanks, frt. alld lb. .28 - .28½
Dioctyl sebacate dms., c.l., works, lb. .60½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .61½- .62½
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .58 - .58½
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .35 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .59 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .79 - —
tankcars, works gal. .42 - —
Dipentene, steam dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. New York gal. .91 - —
tanks, works, south gal. .55 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil)
Diphenyl, bgs. c.l., t.l., works lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl oxide perfume grade cns. lb. .85 - .95
Diphenyl phthalate dms. c.l. works. lb. .51¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .31 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
Refd., fused tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
Refd. diphenylamine in dms. ½c. per lb. higher.
Diphenylguanidine bgs. dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .54 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .55 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP, dms lb. 5.00 - 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .15¼- —
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Dithiodibenzoic acid dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.45 - —
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .64 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .65 - —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls. c.i.f. US ports ex dock ton 76.00 Nom.
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
Divinylbenzene, 50-60%, dms., c.l., works 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
dms. l.c.l. works 100% basis lb. 1.05 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. equald lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —

Dyes, coaltar certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:

Blue, FD&C, No. 1	lb	15.65	-17.60
No. 2	lb	15.65	-17.60
Green FD&C, No. 1	lb	15.65	-17.60
No. 2	lb	19.60	-22.85
No. 3	lb	31.30	-35.90
Red, FD&C No. 1, cns	lb	5.90	7.85
No. 2	lb	3.30	4.10
No. 3	lb	19.60	-22.85
No. 4	lb	5.55	7.50
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb	15.65	-17.60
Yellow, FD&C No. 1 cns	lb	9.15	-11.05
No. 5	lb	3.30	4.10
No. 6	lb	3.30	4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Black, D&C, No. 1	lb	10.50	-10.95
Brown, D&C No 1	lb	15.65	-16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5	lb	15.65	-16.10
No. 6	lb	15.65	-16.10
No. 9	lb	14.35	-14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3	lb	10.50	-10.95
No. 4	lb	19.60	-20.05
No. 5	lb	5.25	5.70
Red, D&C, No. 17	lb	10.50	-10.95
No. 18	lb	23.55	-24.00
No. 19	lb	15.00	-15.45
No. 21	lb	3.10	3.60
No. 22	lb	10.50	-10.95
No. 28	lb	24.20	-24.65
No. 33	lb	17.00	-17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2	lb	15.65	-16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7	lb	10.50	-10.95
No. 8	lb	10.50	-10.95
No. 10	lb	13.05	-13.50
No. 11	lb	13.05	-13.50

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—

Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb	15.65	-16.10
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb	15.65	-16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1 cns	lb	13.05	-13.50
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb	10.50	-10.95

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.

30 Chrysoidine Y, dustless	lb.	.89	- —
27 Fast light orange 2G	lb.	1.29	- —
31 Phloxine 2G	lb.	1.05	- —
36 Yellow 2G	lb.	1.18	- —
40 Orange R extra, conc	lb	1.52	- —
57 Fuchsine 6B	lb.	1.55	- —
79 Scarlet 2R	lb.	1.16	- —
151 Orange AD	lb.	.79	- —
161 Orange	lb.	.94	- —
176 Fast red A	lb	1.39	- —
179 Rubine XX, conc	lb	1.47	- —
180 Blue F4B	lb	1.31	- —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc.	lb	1.20	- —
202 Chrome blue black R, conc.	lb	1.07	- —
203 Chrome black T	lb.	.92	- —
208 Fast blue SR	lb	1.30	- —
216 Chrome red B	lb	1.09	- —
234 Brown Y	lb	1.27	- —
246 Blue black, extra, conc	lb	1.37	- —
275 Milling red 3R, conc	lb	1.91	- —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc	lb	1.70	- —
299 Black F conc	lb	2.19	- —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc	lb	2.61	- —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb	2.12	- —
332 Bismark brown RX, conc., dustless	lb	1.37	- —
365 Brilliant yellow conc	lb	3.11	- —
382 Scarlet B	lb	2.60	- —
401 Diazo black BHD	lb.	.93	- —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc	lb	1.53	- —
419 Red FC	lb	1.45	- —
420 Brown M	lb	1.40	- —
448 Red 4BX conc	lb	1.69	- —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc	lb	1.95	- —
561 Brown B	lb	2.89	- —
581 Black EB, 200%	lb	1.33	- —
593 Green BY conc	lb	1.02	- —
596 Yellow brown K, extra	lb	1.26	- —
620 Yellow 2G	lb	1.31	- —
639 Fast Yellow GG	lb	2.32	- —
640 Yellow XX	lb	2.30	- —
655 Yellow OX	lb	2.64	- —
657 Malachite green V. crystals	lb	2.73	- —
662 Brilliant green G	lb	3.62	- —
667 Milling green 6B conc	lb	4.78	- —
671 Blue EG	lb	1.85	- —
681 Crystal violet powder	lb	2.15	- —
698 Violet 6BN powder	lb	2.25	- —
720 Brilliant blue BBG	lb	2.44	- —
729 Blue B, extra conc	lb	3.61	- —
749 Red BX	lb	4.76	- —
800 Chinoline yellow ZSS	lb	2.67	- —
814 Yellow NN, conc	lb	3.67	- —
841 Safranine GF extra, conc	lb	4.11	- —
860 Induline base ZM	lb	1.07	- —
865 Nigrosine J	lb	4.76	- —
922 Blue GXX	lb	2.22	- —
978 Black GXCF conc	lb	.38	- —
1034 Alizarin red SC	lb	3.31	- —
1078 Alizarin syanine green base Z	lb	6.13	- —
1085 Alizarin blue black B	lb	3.02	- —
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste	lb	2.58	- —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste,	lb	2.28	- —
1101 Jade green N supra, double paste	lb	1.55	- —
1106 Blue RS double paste	lb	3.85	- —
1113 Blue BLFD double paste	lb	2.92	- —
1150 Olive R Single paste	lb	1.42	- —
1151 Brown R single paste	lb	2.29	- —
1171 Indigo synthetic 20% paste	lb	.31	- —
1217 Orange RD, double powder,	lb	4.60	- —
p-4 Brown PG	lb	3.00	- —
p-14 Brown EB	lb	2.16	- —
p-24 Gray L	lb	2.08	- —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD	lb	3.62	- —
p-202 Diazo black VJ conc	lb	2.48	- —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet 8N	lb	1.70	- —
p-313 Naphthol SWF	lb	1.50	- —

dms. dlvd No.

24 Oil orange Z-7078	lb	1.06	- —
73 Oil scarlet BL	lb	1.70	- —
1073 Oil violet ZIRS	lb.	6.81	- —
1078 Alizarin green, CG	lb	3.53	- —
1080 Oil violet special Z	lb	6.81	- —
Oil black ZBC	lb	4.46	- —
Oil black ZBD	lb	3.03	- —
Oil black ZHH	lb	4.61	- —
Oil black ZMM	lb	6.52	- —
Oil blue ZN	lb	8.02	- —
Oil blue ZV	lb	4.95	- —
Oil orange ZMG	lb	1.32	- —
Oil red N-1700	lb	1.76	- —
Oil yellow ZG conc	lb	6.33	- —

Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble 100 lb. dms., dlvd No.

p-517 Spirit yellow 2R conc	lb	4.62	- —
p-520 Spirit orange ZR, conc	lb	5.87	- —
Spirit black RB	lb.	3.54	- —
Spirit brown ZG	lb	5.30	- —
Spirit red B, conc	lb	6.41	- —

E

Echinacea root, bls	lb.	1.10	- —
Egg albumin (see Albumin).			
Egg yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	1.27	- 1.29
Tanners, bbls.	lb.	.06	- .06½
Elm bark, grinding bls	lb.	.30	- .32
Powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.45	- —
Select, bundles	lb.	.75	- —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	48.25	-49.00
Endrin, tech., dms., dlvd. 100% basis	lb.	3.75	- —
Eosin red toner, bbls., works	lb.	1.85	- —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots., 100-oz. lots oz.		.98	- 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots oz.		.92	- —
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, tins, 100-oz. lots oz.		.62	- .72
Ephedrine sulfate, USP, cryst., tins, 100-oz lots oz.		.62	- .75
Powd., tins, 100-oz. lots oz.		.62	- .72
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.35½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.33	- —
1-Epinephrine, base, syn., USP bots., 100 gram lots gram.		.60	- —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).			
Erigeron oil, cns.	lb.	6.00	- 7.50
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined	lb.	1.60	- —
Eserine salicylate, bots	oz.	72.50	-84.00
Eserine sulfate, bots.	oz.	87.75	- —
Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va.	lb.	.17	- —
Ester gum, wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	- —
Ether (see specific product)			
Ethyl acetate, nat. ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15	- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12½-	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¼-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12¾-	—

Ethyl acetate, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd.

	lb.	.15½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½-	—
tanks dlvd.	lb.	.13	- —
syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12½-	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¼-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12¾-	—
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.13	- —

Ethyl acetoacetate dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .58½- —
dms. l.c.l., dlvd lb. .59½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .56 - —
Ethyl acrylate dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
dms., l.t.l. dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34 - —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms. c.l. dlvd E of Rockies gal. 20.58 —
dms. l.c.l. same basis gal. 20.63 -20.69
tanks same basis gal. 20.42 —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax-free dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of dms. l.c.l. same basis gal. .68 .74
tanks same basis gal. .47 —
Ethyl alcohol, absolute, 200 pf. tax paid dms. dlvd E of Rockies gal. 21.70 —
dms. l.c.l. same basis gal. 21.75 -21.81
tanks same basis gal. 21.54 —
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl).
Ethyl aminobenzoate USP (see Benzocaine)
Ethyl amyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks same basis lb. .17½- —
Ethyl benzoate, bots lb. .90 - —
Ethyl bromide tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .41 - —
2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd works lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Ethyl butyl ketone dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l. works lb. .38¾- —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Ethyl butyrate, works lb. .90 - 1.00
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane)
Ethyl cellulose, vis 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb lots or more works lb. .70 —
bgs., smaller lots works lb. .72 .80
Vis 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb lots or more works, lb. .65 .70
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .67 .81
Ethyl chloride tech., cyls., works, lb. .20 .22
dms., works lb. .18 .20
tanks works lb. .10 —
Ethyl cinnamate, cns lb. 3.35 3.50
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed dms., c.l. dlvd E lb. .43½- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .41½- —
Ethyl ether, absolute, A.C.S. dms lb. .27 - —
Anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb 1.01 - —
½-lb cns. lb 1.09 - —
¼-lb cns lb 1.21 - —
Ethyl ether, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .10½- —
Ethyl gallate dms. 100 to 2,000-lb. lots lb. 3.90 4.40
2-Ethyl hexoic acid dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l. dlvd. E lb. .38 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .34½- —
(2-Ethyl hexoic acid 1c. higher W of Rockies.)
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate, c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E. lb. .52½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Prices of 2-ethylhexyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol dms. l.c. dlvd. lb. .24¼- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .25¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .21¾- —
Ethyl iodide, chys., works lb 3.30 - —
Ethyl methacrylate, dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .52 - —
dms., l.t.l. frt. equald lb. .52½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .50 - —
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 11.85 - —
Ethyl nitrite (see Nitrous ether).
Ethyl oenanthate, dms lb. 1.20 - 1.50
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Ethyl silicate, dist (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
Ethyl silicate, 40% available SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .44½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .42 - —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works, lb. 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls. lb. .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-).
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .58 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .55 - —
Ethylbenzene, 99% dms., c.l. or t.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .30¾- —
Ethylene, contract, refy gate lb. .0475- .0525
Ethylene dibromide dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .31½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .28½- —
Ethylene dichloride dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb higher.
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .19½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .17 - —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —

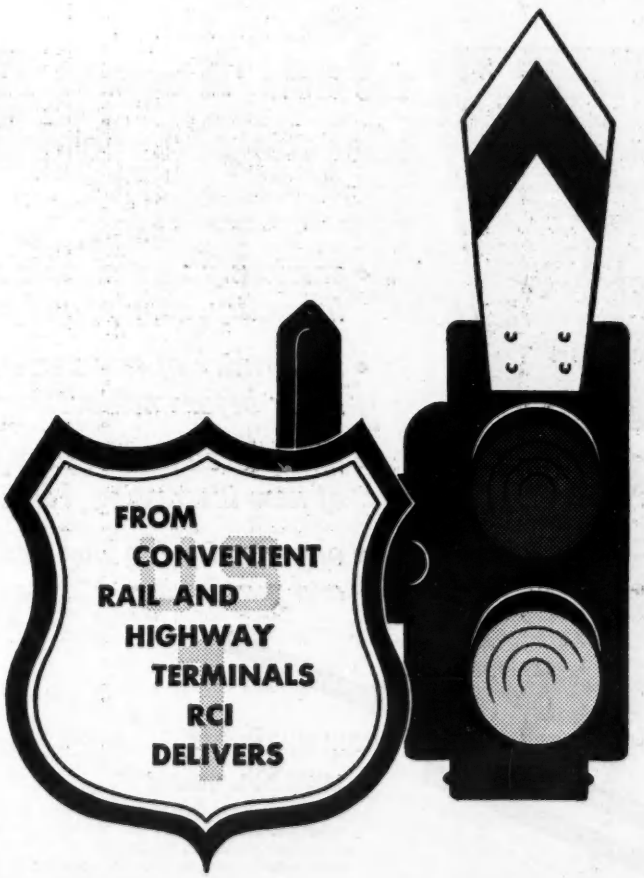
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29¾ • —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .27 • —
Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms. lb. .33 • .38
Ethylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .21½ • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½ • —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15½ • —
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene)
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .42 • —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd E. 100% basis. lb. .43 • —
tanks, dlvd E. 100% basis lb. .40 • —
Ethylvanillin 100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb lots and over lb 6.40 —
100-lb fib dms. smaller lots lb 6.65 6.95
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.25 • 1.40
Eucalyptus oil, NF rectified, 70-80% dms lb. .70 .80
NF, rectified, 80-90%, dms lb. .88 .95
Eugenol, USP, dms. lb. 2.00 • 2.20
Euphorbia herb bls. lb. .15 .17

F

F acid, crude, paste, bbls., works lb 2.10 • —
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton 19.50 • —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns. lb. 2.75 • 2.95
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .15 • —
French, light, bgs. lb. .25 • —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .14 • —
Yugoslav, light, bgs. lb. .26 • —
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs. lb. .10½ • —
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .10 • —
Ferric acetate liq. 28° bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 • —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .09¾ • —
Soln., USP IX, chys lb. .16 • —
USP IX, djns lb. .17 • —
Ferric chloride anhyd., tech., dms., c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.50 • —
dms., l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 8.50 • —
Indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.25 • 6.75
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 5.75 7.25
42° Be. photo grade, chys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 8.25
42° Be., sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald. 100% basis. 100 lbs. 3.75 —
USP, cryst. dms. works lb. .07½ .09
Ferric citrate, gran., dms lb .85 —
Ferric hypophosphite NF dms lt 3.45 —
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .28¼ • —
Ferric oxalate, gran., dms lb. .89 .91
Ferric oxides (see iron oxides)
Ferric phosphate, NF soluble, gran. pearls, cs lb. .64 .67
Ferric pyrophosphate NF VII soluble powd. gran. pearls, dms. 10,000-lb lots lb. 40¼ —
Ferric resinate 6¾% Fe, dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .36½ • —
Ferric stearate, dms c.l. frt. alld. lb. .39 —
dms. l.c.l. frt alld lb .40 .44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs. c.l., works ton 35.25 —
bgs., l.c.l. works ton 36.25 42.25
bulk, c.l., works ton 33.25 —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb. .65 .68
Green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .66 .69
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½ .29½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .32½ .34½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran- dms lb. .27½ .29½
Ferrous gluconate, USP, dms. lb. .96 • —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 34.50 —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area. 100 lbs. 3.35 • 4.25
bbls. c.l. works ton 40.00 —
bulk, c.l., works ton 27.00 —
USP cryst. bbls. dms lb 09½ .10
Fir, balsam, Canada, bbls. gal. 32.00 —
Oregon, bbls gal. 4.00 • 4.10
Fir oil, Canada, cns lb. 4.80 —
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1450 .1500
Kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1680 .1730
Light-pressed, dms lb. .1300 .1350
tanks lb. .1150 —
Fishliver oil, high potency, 100,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .14 • —
200,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .15½ • —
500,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units .16 —
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion. Morton Stubbs Corrected E x 1900
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton. 128.00 • 130.00
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton. 124.00 • 126.00
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed)
Folic acid, USP, bots. 6b dms. kilo-lots or more gram .70 • —
10% feed grade, fib. dms., 10 kilos or more kilo. 62.00 • —
Formaldehyde, 37% (inhibited 7 to 8% methanol), USP, dms., c.l. dlvd lb 0715 —
tanks, dlvd lb 0450 —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited, 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0740 —
tanks, dlvd lb. .0475 —
Methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd lb. .0420 —
Formic acid 85% chys. c.l., works, lb. .1570 —
chys. l.c.l. works lb. .1620 .1720
90% chys., c.l., works lb. .1625 —
chys. l.c.l. works lb. .1675 .1775
Fringetree bark, bls lb 60 .61
Fuller's earth, bgs. c.l. III mines. ton 19.00 —
calcined, bgs. c.l. same basis. ton 20.00 • 21.75
Insecticide grade, dried, powd., bgs., c.l., Ga or Fla mines ton 17.50 —
Fuller's earth, oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 16.30 • 17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 17.50 • 18.00
Spent, bgs. c.l. ship point ton 4.50 5.00
Fumaric acid, tech, bgs, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .27¼ —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¼ —
Prices of fumaric acid 1½c. per lb higher west of Denver.
Furfural, dms. c.l., works lb. .13 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 • —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .12 • —
tanks, dlvd. W lb. .13 • —
Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works lb. .29 • —
dms., c.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .20 • —
dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .21½ • —
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .21 • —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .22½ • —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn. lb. .184 • —
Fusel oil, refd. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15½ • —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47½ • —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .45½ • —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43½ • —
Fustic extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .22½ • —
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .21½ • —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 • —
Solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .45 • —

G

G salt, bbls. frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .73 • —
Gallic acid, NF VII, bbls. 1,000-lb. lots lb 2.00 • —
bbls., smaller lots lb 2.02 • 2.22
Tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.78 —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.80 2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.50 • —
Paste, bbls., frt alld lb 1.45 • —
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).
Garlic oil, dom., bots. oz. 5.55 • 6.05
Imp., bots. oz. 4.10 • 4.50
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .53 • —
150 AOAC test, bbls. c.l. lb. .65 • —
200 AOAC test bbls. c.l. lb. .72 • —
225 AOAC test bbls. c.l. lb. .75 • —
275 AOAC test bbls. c.l. lb. .82 • —
Gelsemium root, bls. lb. .26 • —
Gentian root, bls. lb. .23 • —
Grd., bbls., bxs. lb. .27 • —
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb .27 • —
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms. lb. 2.70 • 3.00
Standard, cns., dms. lb. 2.40 • 2.70
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns. lb. 14.50 • 16.00
Bourbon, cns. lb. 15.00 • 16.00
Geranium oil, Turkish (see Palmarosa oil)
Geranyl acetate, cns. lb. 2.40 • 2.70
Ginger oil, dist., bots. lb. 15.00 • 19.50
Ginger oleoresin, NF from African root, bots lb. 5.75 • 6.50
NF, from Jamaican root, bots lb. 14.75 • —
Ginger root, African, bls. lb. .19 • —
Cochin, bgs. lb. .13½ • —
Jamaican, No. 2, bgs. lb. 71 • —
No. 3, bgs. lb. .64 • —
Nigerian, split, bgs. lb. .17¼ • —
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate)
Gluconic acid, tech. 50%, dms., frt. alld lb. .19½ • —
dms l.c.l. frt. alld. lb. .20½ • —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .17 • —
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 • —
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17 • —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½ • —
Glue, bone, extracting, dry bone, 191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19 • —
222 jellygrams, bgs. c.l., same basis lb. .22 • —
Glue, bone, green, dry bone, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .15½ • —
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15½ • —
86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15½ • —
Glue, bone, green, dry bone, 115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15 • .16
135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17 • —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½ • —
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19 • —
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20½ • —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c higher.
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, ogs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 • —
95-121 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 • —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18½ • —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 • —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½ • —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 • —
237-266, bgs., c.l. dlvd lb. .28 • —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 • —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 • —



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If you manufacture resins, adhesives, textiles, leather, rubber, or any one of a dozen other products, you very likely depend on regular deliveries of formaldehyde. Reichhold has the concentrations you need, and can also maintain fast delivery of large quantities from these convenient shipping points: Ballardvale, Mass.; Charlotte, N.C.; Detroit, Mich.; Elizabeth, N.J.; Hampton, S. C. *(on stream this year)*; Tacoma, Wash.; Tuscaloosa, Ala.

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Synthetic Resins • Chemical Colors • Industrial Adhesives • Phenol • Hydrochloric Acid • Formaldehyde
Glycerine • Phthalic Anhydride • Maleic Anhydride • Sebacic Acid • Ortho-Phenylphenol • Sodium Sulfite
Pentaerythritol • Pentachlorophenol • Sodium Pentachlorophenol • Sulfuric Acid • Methanol
REICHHOLD CHEMICALS, INC., RCI BUILDING, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

Glue, hide, 331-362 jellygrams, 331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .34 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .36 - —
395-427 bgs., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .40 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .42 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .44 - —
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 2c. higher.
1-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.00 - —
fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 2.05 - —
l-Glutamine, bots. ... gram. .60 - —
Glycerine, crude, nat., dom., saponification, 88%, dlvd. E., tanks. lb. .16½- —
Soapiye, 80%, dlvd. E., tanks. lb. .15 - —
Imp., nat., soapiye, 80%, c.i.f lb. .14 Nom.
Glycerine, nat., refd., USP, CP 99%, high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .29⅞- —
tanks, dlvd. ... lb. .27½- —
96%, dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ... lb. .29 - —
tanks, dlvd. ... lb. .26¾- —
Glycerine, nat., refd., high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ... lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. ... lb. .27½- —
high gravity, yellow, dist., dms., c.l lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .29 - —
Glycerine, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd. ... lb. .27¾- —
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ... lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 4.10 - —
Grapefruit oil, dms ... lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .08 - .09½
Graphite, amorphous, cryst., 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
Flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Flake, No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, white, choice, all hog, tanks, dlvd. lb. .08⅞- .09
Yellow, tanks, dlvd. ... lb. .07⅞- .08
Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .15¾- —
dms., l.c.l. ... lb. .16¾- .18¾
extra winter, strained, dms., c.l. lb. .18¼- —
dms., l.c.l. ... lb. .19¼- .21¼
prime, burning, dms., c.l. ... lb. .19¾- —
dms., l.c.l. ... lb 20¾ .22¼

Green Pigments

Green pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Grindelia robusta herb, bls ... lb .45 - —
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins lb 2.10 2.15
NF, liq., cbys., dms ... lb 2.30 - 2.40
Guaiacol carbonate, NF VII, dms. lb 3.40 - 3.45
Guaiacwood oil, cns. ... lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Guar gum, food grade, bgs., c.l. lb. .38 - .43
5,000 lbs. or more ... lb. .39 - .44
Tech. grade, bgs. ... lb. .30 - .35

Gums

Gum quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

Gypsum, plaster of Paris, 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, dlvd New York ton 20.30 - —
Gypsum, terra alba, dom., 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, same basis ton 20.00 - —
100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, works, New York ton 17.00 - —
Imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., ex dock, New York ton 55.00 - —
100-lb. paper bgs., ex whse. ton 60.00 62.00

H

H acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .90 - —
bbls., l.c.l. same basis lb. 1.00 - —
Hansa yellow, 10 G, bbls., same basis as chrome yellow, CP ... lb. 2.45 - —
Hansa G yellow, pigment, bbls. lb. 2.20 - —
Hawthorn berries, bgs lb .21 —
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms ... lb. 2.65 - 3.00
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. .70 75
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.75 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l ... lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l ... lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l ... lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l ... lb. .37 - —
Paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l ... lb .20½ —
Hemlock oil, cns ... lb. 3.00 3.50
Henbane leaves, bls ... lb. .35 40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal .20 —
tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .16¼ —
tanks, Borger, Tex ... gal. .16¼ —
Hesperidin, purif., 25 lb lots, f.o.b., works lb 8.95 —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb lots, works lb 22.50 - —
bots., 5-lb lots, works ... lb 23.00 - —
bots., 1-lb lots, works ... lb 23.50 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms ... lb 1.94 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York lb. .233 —
bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb lots, same basis lb. .243 —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
fib dms, 1,000-lb lots or more, same basis lb. .250 —
fib dms, smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York
Fords N. J., dlvd. New York and Philadelphia lb. .42½- —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .43½- .48½
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .20 —
tanks, Borger, Tex ... gal. .17 —
1-Hexanol, dms, c.l. works ... lb. .35 —
dms., l.c.l. works ... lb. .35¾- —
tanks, works ... lb. .33 —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 4.00 7.50
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms, l.c.l. works ... lb. .76 —
Hexyl salicylate, dms ... lb. 1.75 —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .15 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 14.00 - —
dms, smaller lots, dlvd lb. 14.50 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 5.50 —
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots. oz. 3.90 —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton 5.75 —
Horehound herb, bls ... lb .16 19
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine hydrate 85% ret. dms., works lb. 1.35 1.55
100%, ret. dms., works ... lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Hydriodic acid, 1.50 s.g., cbys. ... lb. 2.92 —
1.70 s.g. cbys ... lb. 3.23 —
Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech., solid, zone 1, dms, c.l., dlvd ... lb. .29¼ —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .29¾ .30¼
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .27¼ —

Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo. and the western part of Texas.

Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E lb. .37 .43
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride)
Hydrochloric acid, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton 28.00 —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. ... 2.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs 3.15 —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton 30.00 —
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs 3.65 —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton 35.00 —
Hydrochloric acid, CP, USP, consumers cbys. extra c.l. works, lb. .15¾- —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .17¾
CP, USP, consumers, 5-pint bots., extra cs., c.l., same basis lb. .20¾- —
5-pint bots. extra cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22¼- .23¼
Hydrocortisone acetate bulk, bots., kilo lots or more ... gram. 3.20 - —
Hydrocortisone alcohol bulk, bots., kilo lots or more ... gram. 3.20 - —
Hydrocyanic acid, cyls. c.l., dlvd. lb. .70 —
cyls. l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .75 .90
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 —
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride)
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 19.25 —
55-gal. dms. l.c.l. l.t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 20.75 - —
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 21.00 - —
20-gal. dms. l.c.l. l.t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 22.50 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 13.50 —

Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico Oregon, Washington and Wyoming. In those states add $2.10 per cwt. for drum delivery.

Hydrofluosilicic acid, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 —
Hydrofuramide, dms. fib. ctns., works lb. .30 .40
50-lb cyls. l.c.l. works lb. .55 .60
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls. l.c. works lb. .45 —
Hydrogen cyanide, liq., 98%, tanks, works lb. .18 - —

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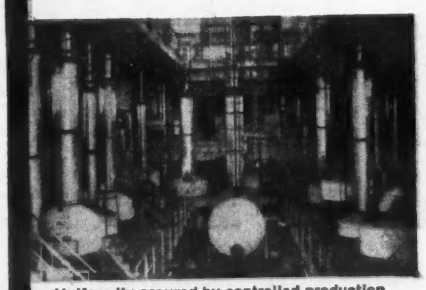

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Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd E	lb.	.30¼	.32½
cyls., dlvd W	lb.	.39	—
tanks, works	lb.	.21	—
Hydrogen peroxide USP bbls, dlvd	lb.	.03¾	.08
35%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.202	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.211	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.1800	—
Hydroquinone, photo grade, dms.	lb.	1.03	1.06
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.82½	—
dms. l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.84½	—
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70%, dms. Philadelphia and Chicago.	lb.	.11	—
tanks Belle W Va	lb.	.073	—
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.	lb.	4.90	5.30
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine)			
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide bots.	oz.	6.00	7.00
Hyoscyamine sulfate bots	oz.	6.00	6.50
Hypernic extract crvst. No 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.52	—
Liq., No 1, bbls. l.c.l.	lb.	.35	—
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l	lb.	.27	—
Hypophosphorous acid, purif., 50%, ton lots, f.o.b., works	lb.	.85	—
NF, 30%, all quantities, same basis	lb.	.75	—

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms, jars	lb.	.75	.95
Indigo (see Dyes, cra1tar, 1171 indigo, syn.)			
Indol, CP bots	lb.	16.00	18.25
Inositol bots, dlvd	lb.	5.00	—
dms, dlvd	lb	4.50	4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum)			
Iodine, crude kgs	lb.	1.10	—
Resub, USP dms, jars	lb.	2.30	2.32
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin USP, dms	lb.	5.90	—
Iodoform NF dms, kgs	lb	4.90	5.00
a-Ionone, cns	lb.	4.65	4.70
b-Ionone, cns	lb	4.80	4.90
Ipecac root, bgs., whole	lb.	9.00	—
Powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	10.00	—
Irish moss bleached prime, bls	lb	28	.34
Iron blue, reg., bbls, c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.52	—
bbls., l.c.l. ton lots, same basis	lb.	.53	—
bbls, smaller lots same basis.	lb.	.54	—
Imp., British, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.48	—
bbls., l.c.l. ton lots same basis.	lb.	.49	—
bbls., smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	50	—
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.57	—
bbls. l.c.l. ton lots same basis.	lb.	.58	—
bbls., smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.59	—
Iron blue dlvd prices 1c. higher for Pacific Coast states:—Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Ariz., Mon. Wyo. Utah Col. and Nev			
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous)			
Iron oxide black, pure, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.13¼	—
bgs. l.c.l. works	lb.	.13½	—
Iron oxide brown pure bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.14¼	—
bgs. l.c.l. works	lb.	.14½	—
Iron oxide hydrated yellow, pure, bgs., c.l. works	lb.	.11½	—
bgs. l.c.l. works	lb.	.11¾	—
Iron oxide metallic brown, bgs., works	lb.	.04	—
Iron oxide metallic red bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.02½	—
bbls., l.c.l. works	lb.	.02¾	—
Iron oxide Persian Gulf red, bgs., c.l. works	lb.	.07¾	—
Iron oxide red, dom. pure, bgs., Bethlehem Easton E St. Louis, N. Y.	lb.	.12¾	—
Iron oxide, red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l. Bethlehem, Pa., Copley O., Easton, Pa. bgs. c.l. works	lb.	.0675	—
bgs., l.c.l. works	lb.	.08	—
Iron oxide Spanish red, bbls., c.l. ex dock	lb.	.05¾	—
bbls., l.c.l. ex dock	lb.	.06	—
bbls., l.c.l., ex whse New York	lb.	.06½	—
Iron oxide, yellow, nat., French type, bgs. c.l., works	lb.	.06	—
Peruvian type bgs. l.c.l	lb.	.0205	.0345
Isoamyl alcohol dms. c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.28	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.29	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.25	—
Isoborneol, cns	lb.	1.60	1.80
Isobornyl acetate, cns.	lb.	.51	.55
Isobornyl formate, dms	lb.	1.20	—
Isobornyl proprionate, dms	lb.	1.25	1.35
Isobutyl acetate perfume grade, cns	lb.	.75	1.00
Solvent grade dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies	lb.	.15¼	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12¾	—
Isobutyl alcohol dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.13½	—
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27½	—
dms. l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.28½	—
Isobutyraldehyde, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21½	—
dms. l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.19½	—
Isoeugenol, cns.	lb.	3.55	3.75
Isoniazid powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more	kilo.	23.00	25.50
bulk, smaller lots	kilo.	24.00	26.00
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb. fib. dms., works	lb.	4.25	—
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid)			
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms. c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.23½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.24½	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.21	—
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b Tex. refy	gal.	.15½	—
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).			
Isophorone, dms., c.l. works	lb.	.24½	—
dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.25¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.22½	—
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11¼	—
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.53	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.60	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.37	—
Refd., 95%, c.l., dms., dlvd	gal.	.55	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.62	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.39	—
Refd., 99% dms., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.57	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.64	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.41	—
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene).			
Isopropyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09¼	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.07	—
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC) 70% in xylol, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.70	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.714	.814
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).			
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.75	—
450-lb. fib. dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.80	.90
Isoquinoline, dms., works	lb.	.65	1.25
Itaconic acid, purif. fib dms., c.l., works	lb.	.54	—
fib. dms. l.c.l. works	lb	.55	—
Tech., fib. dms., c.l. works	lb	.44	—
fib. dms., l.c.l., works	lb	.45	—

J

J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis	lb	2.45	—
Powd., bbls., same basis	lb	2.50	2.85
Jalap root, NF, bls	lb	.90	Nom.
powd., bbls. bxs	lb	1.15	Nom.
Japan wax, cs.	lb.	.32	.34
Juniper berries, bgs.	lb.	.15	—
Juniper berry oil, bots	lb.	2.90	3.10
Twice rectified bots	lb	3.60	7.00
Juniper tar, NF, dms	lb.	.42	.60
Juniper tar oil, NF (see Juniper tar)			
Juniper wood oil, tech. cns	lb.	.38	.55

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).			
Kaolin, NF, powd. fib dms	lb.	.10	.12
colloidal, fib. dms	lb.	.15½	.17½
Karaya gum No. 1, NF powd. bbls.	lb.	.45	—
No. 2, powd. bbls	lb.	.35	.38
No. 3, powd., bbls	lb	.30	.33
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb	1.00	—
Kola nuts, bgs.	lb.	.13	—

L

L acid, bbls., works	lb.	1.25	—
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240° F b.r., tanks, west coast, ex tax, Los Angeles	gal.	.174	—
tanks, east coast N. J. N Y.	gal.	.20	—
Benzene type, tanks group 3	gal.	.1550	—
Toluene type tanks group 3	gal.	.1437½	—
Lactic acid, edible 50%, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.1788	.2100
bbls. dms. 20 or more, frt. equald	lb.	.1838	.2150
bbls. dms. 5 to 19, frt. qeuald.	lb.	.1888	.2200
bbls. dms., 1 to 4, frt. qeuald.	lb.	.1938	.2250
80%, c.l., bbls., dms., frt. equald	lb.	.3038	.3600
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald	lb.	.3088	.3650
bbls. dms. 5 to 19, frt. equald.	lb.	.3138	.3700
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald.	lb.	.3188	.3750
Lactic acid, plastic grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works	lb.	2100	—
bbls. 20 or more, works	lb.	.2150	—
bbls., 5 to 19 works	lb.	.2200	—
bbls., 1 to 4 works	lb.	.2250	—
80%, bbls. c.l. works	lb.	.3600	—
bbls. 20 or more, works	lb.	.3650	—
bbls. 5 to 19, works	lb.	.3700	—
bbls., 1 to 4, works	lb.	.3750	—
Lactic acid tech. 22% bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs		6.30	—
bbls. l.c.l. works 100 lbs		6.70	—
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.		11.45	11.95
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		11.85	12.35
USP, 85% cyls	lb.	.85	.88
Lactose, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.14	—
bgs. 6,000-lb. lots frt. equald.	lb.	.14½	—
bgs., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald.	lb.	.14¾	—
bgs., 200-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.15¼	—
Edible lactose in fib. dms., ½c. higher.			
Lactose, ferment. grade bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.08½	—
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.21½	—
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.22¼	—
Lactose, USP, fib. dms., 200-1,800-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.22¾	—
USP lactose in bgs., ½c. to 1c. lower.			
Lady's slipper root, bls.	lb.	4.50	Nom.
Lake C red toner, alizarine, bbls., works	lb.	1.25	—
Lamp black, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.16	.45

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The chances of curing cancer are far greater when it is detected early and treated promptly. Living proof are the 800,000 Americans who *have been cured.*
Yet lung cancer now kills 24,000 men annually...eight times as many as twenty years ago. And thousands of these deaths could have been prevented *if the cancer had been diagnosed early and treated promptly.*
That's why it's vital for every man to have a health checkup every year, including a chest x-ray. Further, if a cough or hoarseness lingers for more than two weeks – one of cancer's danger signals – an immediate visit to the doctor is indicated.
Give yourself the same break you give your business. Take that personal inventory regularly – have a health checkup every year.
AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY

Lanolin—Magnesium Gluconate

Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works ... lb. .27 - .29
USP, anhyd., mds. works ... lb. .24 - .26
hydrous dms. works ... lb .23 .25
Lard, cash, dms. ... lb. .12½- —
Lard oil (see Grease oil).
Larkspur seed, bgs. ... lb .33 - —
Laurel leaf oil dms. cns ... lb 9.75 -12.50
Laurent's acid bbls ... lb. 60 —
Lauric acid, 90%, dms ... lb. .30 - .32½
tanks ... lb. .27½- —
Lauryl alcohol, bots ... lb. 2.00 - 2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l. works lb 65½- —
dms., l.t.l., works ... lb. .66 - —
Lavandin oil, cns., dms. ... lb. 1.75 - 2.25
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb 75 .80
Ord., bls. ... lb 25 40
Select, bls. ... lb. 1.10 - —
Lavender flower oil USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns lb 3.50 - 5.00
38-40% ester cns. ... lb. 7.50 - 8.50
40-42% ester cns. ... lb. 8.75 - 9.50
Spike, Spanish, cns ... lb. 2.05 - —
Lead acetate NF cryst., gran., powd lb .34½- —
White, cryst., bbls ... lb. .25½- —
gran, bbls. ... lb .26½- —
powd, bbls. ... lb. .26½- —
Lead arsenate acid powder, dealers, 3-lb bgs or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs or more lb. .27½- —
3-lb bgs. or larger, l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
1-lb bgs., c.l. ... lb. .41½- —
1-lb. bgs., l.c.l. ... lb. .42½- —

Lead, blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
bbls., l.c.l. same basis ... lb. .18¼- —
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic cabonate)
Lead chloride, dms ... lb. .45 - —
Lead iodide NF V jars ... lb. 3.82 - —
Lead linoleate fused 26% Pb. dms. lb. .38 - —
Lead metal prime pigs, New York, lb. .13 - —
St. Louis ... lb. .1290- —
Lead monosilicate bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
bgs. l.c.l. same basis ... lb. .2075- —
Lead naphthenate liq. 16% Pb, dms., dlvd. lb. .19½- —
24% Pb. dms., dlvd ... lb. .24¼- —
Solid, 37% Pb, dms. dlvd ... lb. .31¾- —
Lead nitrate bbls ... lb. .26¼- —
Lead orthosilicate-gel. 50-60% PbO dms. works lb. .29¾- .34¼
Lead peroxide, tech. powd., bbls. lb. .45 - .50
Lead phthalate dibasic dms. works, lb. .41 - —
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l. works, frt. alld. lb. .15¼- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .16¼- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls. c.l., same basis, lb. .1545- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .1645- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. same basis, lb. .1560- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .1660- —

Lead resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., ton lots, dlvd. lb. .40¼- —
Lead salicylate, normal, dms., works, lb. .46 - —
Lead silicate, (see Lead, white, basic silicate).
Lead sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate).
Lead tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms. lb. .15 - —
24% Pb, dms. ... lb. .18½- —
Solid, 30% Pb, dms. ... lb. .23¼- —
Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld. lb. .17½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .18½- —
Lead, white, basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt. frt. alld. lb. .16 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .17 - —
Lead white, basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt pt. frt alld lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .18¼- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works, lb. .14 - .15
non-ret. dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - .17
Edible, tech., unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .14
non-ret. dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, fib. dms., 25-lb lots, works lb. 9.00 - —
Lemon oil, terpeneless, bots. ... lb. 22.00 -30.00
USP, Calif., cns., dms. ... lb. 3.15 - 3.90
Messina, cns. ... lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Lemongrass oil, cns., dms. ... lb. 1.15 - 1.65
dl-Leucine, dms, works ... lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, gran., bls. ... lb. .15 - .17
Powd., bls. ... lb. .12 - .15
Whole, bls. ... lb. .10 - .12
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns lb. 3.75 - 3.50

Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ... lb. .06¾- —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., 50,000 tons Metropolitan New York destination, freight equalized with nearest producing pt. ton. 21.20 - —
Hydrated, bulk, c.l., same basis, ton. 24.45 - —
Spray, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 27.63 - —
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns. ... lb. 6.25 - 6.50
West Indian, cns ... lb. 6.25 - 6.75
Expressed, West Indian, cns ... lb 8.50 -11.00
Terpeneless, dist. bots. ... lb. 68.00 —
expressed ... lb. 82.00 -90.00
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone grd., bgs., works ton 3.50 4.00
Linalool ex bois de rose oil, dms lb. 4.35 - 4.65
Ex linaloe wood oil, dms ... lb. 4.20 - 4.65
Synthetic, dms., works ... lb 5.50 —
Linalyl acetate ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms lb 4.75 5.35
96-98%, dms. ... lb 5.25 6.60
Ex petitgrain, bots. ... lb 4.80 5.90
Synthetic, dms., works ... lb 5.50 —
Lindane, 25% formulation dealers, dms., frt alld lb 1.58 1.68
Lindane, 99%, tech. formulators, dms., frt. alld lb 2.65 3.25
Linden flowers, with leaves bls lb 25 —
Without leaves, bls ... lb 30 - —
Linseed meal, expeller, 32% bulk, Minneapolis mills ton. 53.50 - —
Extracted, 34% bulk, same basis, ton. 47.00 -47.50
Linseed oil, raw, dms, c.l., New York lb. .1340- —
dms., l.c.l., New York ... lb. .1940- —
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis ... lb. .1480- —
tanks, New York ... lb. .1630- —
tankwagon, New York ... lb. .1670- .1680
Boiled linseed oil .006c per lb higher
Linseed oil acids, dist., dms ... lb. .2140- —
Water-white, dms. ... lb. .2440- —
Linseed pitch, dms ... lb. .06 .06¾
Litharge, comi. powd., bbls. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .14¾- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .15¾- —
Lithium benzoate dms lb. 1.65 1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, gran., works, frt. equald lb. 2.60 —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l. dlvd lb. 1.29½- —
dms. ton lots to t.l. dlvd lb. 1.30 1.30¼
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .67 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis ... lb. .73 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .79 - —
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lots lb. 1.23½- —
Lithium chloride, tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld. lb. .87 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .88 - .92
Lithium citrate, NF, dms., ton lots, lb. 1.50 - —
Lithium fluoride, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 2.15 - —
bbls., ton lots and more, dlvd. lb. 2.18½- —
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd. lb 2.23½- —
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lb. lots and more, works, lb. 9.50 - —
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .56 - —
Lithium manganite, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.05
Lithium nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium salicylate, dms. ... lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works ... lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithium stearate, dms. c.l., works, lb. .47½- —
dms., ton lots, works ... lb. .48½- —
dms., less-ton lots, works ... lb. .53½- —
Lithium sulfate, dms. 100-lb. lots, lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium titanate, dms., works ... lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithol red toner, barium, bbls., works lb. .98 - —
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
Resinated, bbls., works ... lb. 1.47 - —
Lithopone, ord. bgs. c.l., dlvd. E, lb. .08½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd F ... lb. .09½- —
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .12 - —
Lobelia herb, bls. ... lb. .50 - .65
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works oz. 37.50 -38.50
Locust bean gum, powd., bgs. ... lb. .38 - .39
Logwood extract, cryst., No 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41 - —
No. 2 bbls., l.c.l. ... lb. .39 - —
Liq. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. ... lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. ... lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. ... lb. .18½- —
Solid, No. 1 boxes, c.l. ... lb .35 - —
Lycopodium cs. ... lb. 8.00 - —
dl-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib. dms lb. 12.00 - —
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib. dms., 25-50 lbs. lb. 12.00 - —

M

Mace, Siauw, bls ... lb. 2.50 - —
West Indian, No. 1, bls., shipment ... lb. 3.10 - —
Mace oil, dist., cns, dms. ... lb. 13.50 -15.00
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns., frt. equald lb. .25¾- .26¼
Tech., syn., rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .29¾- .30½
rubber grade extra light, bgs., c.l. frt. equald lb. .29¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. lb. .30½- —
USP, light bgs ... lb. .36½- .37¼
heavy fib. dms. ... lb. .45 - .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs. c.l., works, frt equald ton. 62.50 - —
Magnesite, chemical grade, dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chawelah, Wash ton. 46.00 - —
Magnesium bromide cs. jars lb. .95 - 1.00
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .20¼- —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald ... lb. .11 - —
bgs., l.c.l. frt. equald ... lb. .12¼- .13½
Magnesium carbonate, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .13 - —
bgs. t.l., frt. equald ... lb. .13½- —
bgs., l.c.l. frt. equald ... lb .14½- .15¼
Above prices are quoted f.o.b works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works ... lb. .14 - .15
Magnesium chloride, hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 55.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ... ton. 65.00 -60.00
Magnesium gluconate, dms. ... lb. 1.42 - —

ONE LABEL — *First Grade Only*

ONE PRICE — *That Saves You Money*

. . . and Perfect Performance for *Every* Purpose!

M. C. P.

Pure
Unadulterated
California

LEMON OIL
U.S.P.

An *Exclusively First Grade Lemon Oil* . . . Cold Pressed in California . . . and *Packed by the Producer* to Assure Highest Quality

For nearly 30 years, Mutual Citrus Products Co. has been cold-pressing California lemon oil for distribution by others. Now, M.C.P. LEMON OIL is being *prepared and packed* under the M.C.P. label. There is only *one* label and *one* quality – *the highest* – for M.C.P. LEMON OIL. Yet, M.C.P. LEMON OIL costs you *less* . . . while providing a product that is unsurpassed for flavor, purity, and dependability . . . for *every* purpose.

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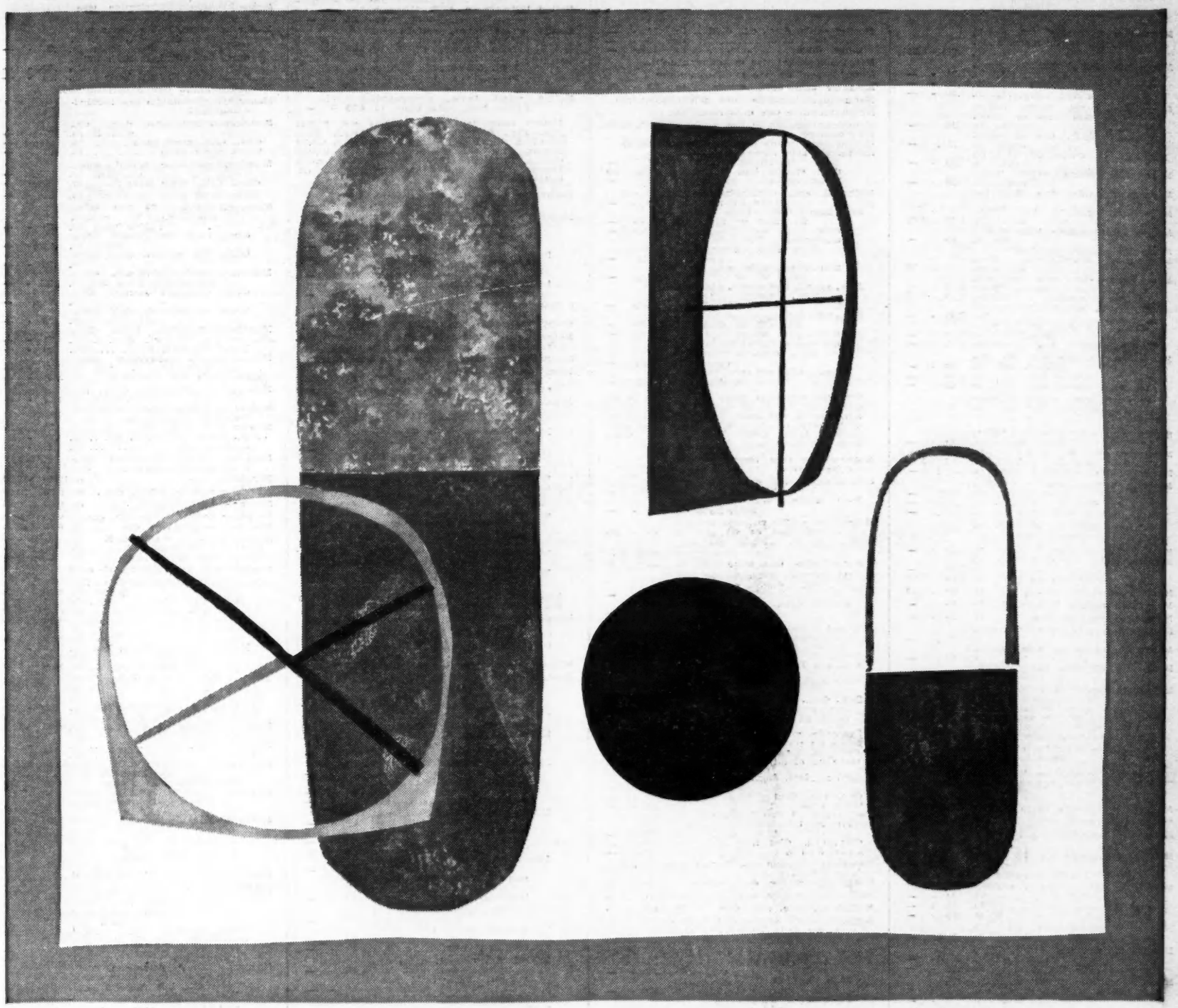


LACTOSE: APPLICATIONS UNLIMITED

MILK SUGAR

USES for Lactose (milk sugar) already number in the hundreds. And they are expanding every day as leading drug and food manufacturers explore the product-improving potential of this versatile material.

REMARKABLE PROPERTIES OF LACTOSE

For example, Lactose is used as a mild, almost tasteless triturate for patent drugs. It serves as an excellent filler and excipient for compressed tablets and hypodermics. Its slow fermentation incurs a nutritional stress on molds, promoting maximum yields of penicillin. And Lactose is a superior flavor and pigment adsorbant.

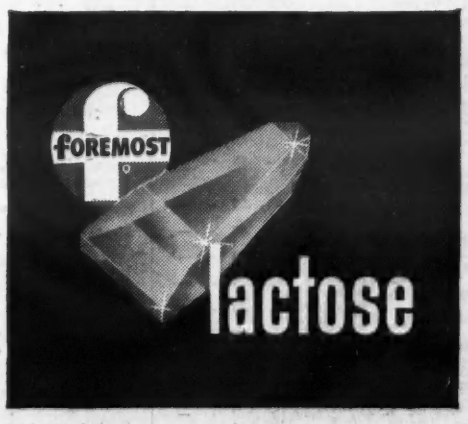
ONE FULL LINE SUPPLIER

Only Western offers you all forms of Lactose in unlimited supply...5 grades...10 basic granulations (custom granulations, too). Orders promptly filled from the plant or warehouse in your area. No seasonal shortages.

UNIFORMLY HIGH QUALITY

You can depend on Western to supply Lactose in the grade, granulation and *high quality* you want. The world's largest producer of Lactose, Western maintains rigid production control standards to insure unvarying quality and purity. Exclusive Western equipment insures maximum particle uniformity...and the best results for you as a user of Lactose.

Find out how Lactose can help improve your products. Write Technical Service, Department 21B, telling us the application you are considering.



WESTERN CONDENSING COMPANY

Appleton, Wisconsin

WORLD-WIDE SUPPLIER OF HIGH-QUALITY MILK DERIVATIVES

Distributed nationally by **Chemical Department, McKESSON & ROBBINS, INC.**

Magnesium hydroxide NF, powd., dms., 500-lbs. or more, f.o.b. works lb. .24½- .25½
Magnesium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .22 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
Magnesium metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - —
Pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .35¼- —
Sticks, ea. works, frt. alld, on carlots lb. .59 - —
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb. 29 - —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Magnesium peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Magnesium phosphate tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc)
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .10½- .12
Magnesium sulfate tech. bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs. l.c.l. 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Magnesium trisilicate USP fib. dms., 5,000-lb lots lb. .38 - —
fib dms. 1,000-lb lots lb. .40 - —
fib. dms. 100-lb lots lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.
Malachite green, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 5.30 - —
Malathion, dms., c.l. works lb. .90 - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .92 - 1.02
Maleic acid, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37¼- —
Maleic anhydride dms. c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .28¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .27¾- —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. per lb higher.
Malic acid tech. dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic acid NF dms. 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 2.35 - —
dms. smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Mandrake root, bls lb. .50 - .52
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Manganese arsenate bgs. lb. .16 - —
Manganese borate, tech. fib. dms. lb. .23½- —
Manganese carbonate, bbls., works. lb. .22 - —
Manganese chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .25½- —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net, works ton.148.00 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, paper bgs., same basis ton.144.50 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, dms., same basis ton.152.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb lots $3 per ton higher
Manganous gluconate dms. lb. 1.84 - —
Manganese hydrate, bbls., dlvd lb. .36 - —
Manganese hypophosphite NF dms. lb. 3.52 - —
Manganese linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn, dms lb. .35¼- —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls lb. .41¼- —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l. dlvd E lb. .34 - —
dms. ton lots, dlvd E lb. .36 - —
dms. smaller lots dlvd. E lb. .38 - —
Manganese naphthanate, liq., 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld lb. .29¾- —
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms lb. .25¼- —
Precip., 6½-7% Mn, dms lb. .33 - —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E ton.97.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd S.E ton.104.50 - —
Manganese tallate, 6% dms lb. .24 - —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 35% tannin, bgs., c.l. ex dock, ton.64.00 -65.00
South American, 30% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock ton.47.00 -50.00
Manila copal gum, C, bgs lb. .34 - .38
CBB, bgs. lb. No stocks.
DBB, bgs. lb. .24 - .27
DK, bgs. lb. No stocks.
DK, dust, bgs. lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs. lb. .17¾- .21
WS, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Mannitol, com'l, fib dms., ton lots, works lb. .60 - —
fib dms., ts ton lots, works lb. .62 - —
fib dms., single dm., works lb. .65 - —
Marine pitch, dms lb. .04¼- .05
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide)
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
bgs. l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Menadione, USP, bots gram. .044 - .05
Menhaden oil crude tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf lb. .08¼- .08½
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Japanese, cs. lb. 7.00 - 7.15
Syn. USP, racemic cns lb. 4.50 - —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .44 - —
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis lb. .46 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .54 - —
bgs. fib dms., less ton lots, same basis lb. .56 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.90 - —
NF, gran. or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.78 - —
Mercuric cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib dms lb. 6.84 - —
Mercuric iodide, red, NF X, fib. dms. lb. 7.72 - —
Mercuric oxide, red, NF X, powd., fib. dms lb. 5.97 - 6.01
Tech., c.l., works, tech. lb. 5.77 - —
Mercuric oxide yellow, bbls., tech., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 5.58 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 5.60 - —
NF X, fib. dms lb. 6.14 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercurous iodide yellow, NF lb. 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP XV).
Mercury metal, 76 lbs. per flask, net-flask.226.00 -230.00

Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanilic acid, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .47 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47½- .80
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. .85 - —
Syn., zone 1, dms., c.l., or t.l. min., frt. alld or dlvd gal. .48½- —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .55½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .35½- —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .32½- —
Syn., zone 1, tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., works, Carteret, Camden, N. J. gal. .29½- —
Syn., zone 2, dms., c.l., or t.l., min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .56½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, min., dlvd. Metropolitan areas gal. .38½- —
tanks, 4,000 gal. min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .35½- —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 - —
Feed grade, 98%, fib dms., same basis lb. 2.45 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .20½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .21 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states. Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala. Ga.; Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Methyl acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt alld gal. .62½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld E gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .72 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E gal. .51 - —
Synthetic methyl acetone E territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.
Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .37 - —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .14½- —
Methylamyl alcohol (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Methyl anthranilate, cns lb. 2.35 - 2.65
Methyl benzoate, cns., dms lb. .65 - .75
Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots, frt. alld lb. .62 - .65
Methyl cellulose, special vis. (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .82 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .80 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. 1.05 - —
Methyl cellulose, standard vis. (15,-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000 lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .76 - —
50-lb. bgs. smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100-lbs lb. .79 - .89
Methyl chloride, indust. cyls., frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis, lb. .16¼- —
tanks, single unit, same basis, lb. .12¾- —
Refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .48¾- —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .67¾- —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-Trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.55 - 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Methyl formate, refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity works lb. .10 - —
a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., c.l., works, lb. .21 - —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., t.l., min. 23,000 lbs., works lb. .21½- —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., l.t.l., works lb. .23 - —
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots lb. 28.00 -31.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 4.85 - —
Methyl isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, with Belle, W. Va lb. .31 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns. lb. 3.00 - 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Methyl parathion, tech. 80%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.45 - —
Methyl parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.

Methyl rosaniline chloride, NF, 5-lb. fib. dms. lb. 6.98 - —
Methyl salicylate, USP, cns., 500-lb. lots lb. .62½- .67½
Methyl testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots gram. .68 - —
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.80 - —
Methyl violet toner, tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.35 - —
Methyl violet toner dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - —
Methylene chloride, tech., straight or assorted, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .16¾- —
tanks, 4,000-gal. min., tank trucks maximum load limit, works lb. .12½- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-gal. min., works lb. .13½- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C., m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .02 - —
Mica, wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
bgc. l.c.l. ex-whse lb. .07¼- —
paint or laeq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
bgs., l.c.l. ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .09 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld E lb. .08¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
bgs., ex-whse. or frt. alld E. lb. .09 - —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse., or frt. alld. E.lb. .09 - —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W. of Rockies 1c. higher.
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 - .11
laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 - .12
Mineral black, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0673
Mineral oil, white, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .62 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .67 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .46 - —
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .46 - —
80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .63 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .47 - —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .53 - —
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .80 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .59 - —
180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .82 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .61 - —
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b., New York gal. .84 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .89 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .63 - —
300-350 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. New York gal. .84½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .89½- —
tankcars, refy gal. .68½- —
Mineral orange, American, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .1860- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tanks, refy., Watson, Calif. gal. .25 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex. gal. .25 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .25 - —
Philadelphia gal. .32 - —
Newark gal. .29 - —
New York, dlvd. gal. .30½- —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .2725- —
tankwagon, New Jersey, dlvd. gal. .37½- —
tankwagon, New York, dlvd. gal. .38½- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, regular, tanks, Calif., ex tax San Francisco gal. .169 - —
tanks, east coast, New Jersey New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon Boston gal. .20 - —
Buffalo gal. .20½- —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .23½- —
Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Providence gal. .20½- —
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene)
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works lb. 6.30 - —
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Ordeans gal. .13 - .13½
tanks, New York gal. .18 - —
Molybdated orange, bbls lb. .48 - —
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo 7.84 - —
325 mesh, ctns., works kilo 9.13 - —
Molybdenum trioxide, pure, dms., works lb. 1.15 - —
Tech., dms., works, basis Mo content lb 1.39 - —
Molybdic acid, 85%, dms., works lb. 1.20 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .57½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .58½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .08¾- —

Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoethylaiphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous solution, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .38½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. 100% basis, lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .36 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .39½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis, lb. .29 - —
Monomethylamine, 40% soln., dms., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis, lb. .29 - —
Monapentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .31 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .32 - —
Monopotassium glutamate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 3.05 - —
dms., 100-lb lots, same basis lb. 3.25 - —
Monosodium glutamate, dms., any quantity, dlvd lb. 1.07 - —
Monosodium phosphate, (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Montan wax, dom., refd., bgs. lb. .29 - .30
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs. lb. .22 - .24
German, bgs. lb. .26 - .27
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol).
Morphine, cns oz. 12.40 -12.60
Morphine acetate, anhyd., cns. oz. 9.95 -10.00
Morphine hydrobromide, cns. oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns. oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Morphine sulfate, USP cns. oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .35¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .36¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .32¾- —
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).
Musk, syn., ambrette, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.45 - 5.13
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 5.05 - 5.65
cns., 5-lb lots lb. 5.20 - 5.50
Ketone, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.70 - 5.30
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 5.35 - —
cns., 5-lb. lots lb. 5.45 - —
Xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.40 - —
cns., 25-lb lots lb. 1.45 - —
cns., 5-lb. lots lb. 1.50 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs. lb. .10¼- —
Dutch, bgs lb. .10½- —
Montana, yellow, Oriental, bgs. lb. .09¾- .10
Montana, bgs., No 1 lb. .09½- —
Mustard oil, syn. bots lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Mustard seed oil, nat. dms. lb. .17½ Nom
Myristic acid, dms. lb. .23 - .25½
tanks lb. .22¾- —
Myrobalans, Bombay ton.52.00 -53.00
J-1, genuine, bgs., ex dock ton.59.00 -60.00
J-1, crushed, bgs., ex dock ton.73.00 -74.00
Myrobalans extract, Indian solid, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .19½- .10¾
Myrrh gum, cs lb. .50 .55

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum)
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's, 140°F, flash, tanks, east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .15 - .15½
tankwagon, Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, west coast, Los Angeles gal. .174 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .18 - —
San Francisco gal. .179 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .18 - —
east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 - —
group 3 gal. .13875 - —
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300°F., tankwagon Boston, gal. .21½- —
Chicago gal. .299 - —
Cleveland gal. .24½- —
Newark gal. .20½- —
New York gal. .20½- —
Philadelphia gal. .21½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .20 - —
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, tanks, frt. equald lb. .06¼- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .07½- .08
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¾- .08¼
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Imp., 78° bgs., large lots lb. .035 - .05
Refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. alld. lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis. lb. .11¾- —
Naphthalene, refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
cs. 50 lbs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
a-Naphthol bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Naphthol ITR red toner, bbls., works lb. 5.50 - —
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid).
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Neville and Winther's acid)
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid)
2-Naphth.,)-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurent's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid)
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid).
2-Napthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid)
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid)
Naringin, fib dms lb. 8.50 - —
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms lb. .30 - .33
20° cold test, dms. lb. .29 - .32
30° cold test, dms lb. .28 - .31
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib dms., 1-kilo basis activity gram. .35 - —
fib. dms. 100-999-gram lots, basis activity gram. .40 - —

Neroli oil, NF, French, bots	lb.	550.00	575.00
Spanish, bots	lb.	70.00	—
Nerolin, cns	lb.	2.55	2.85
Nevile and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.30	—
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).			
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.73	.80
Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.80¾	.87¾
Nickel chloride, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.40½	.48½
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.72	.73
Nickel metal, electro cathodes, cs., works	lb.	.74	—
Nickel nitrate, bbls., works	lb.	.32½	.33½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls.	lb.	.84	—
Green, bbls	lb.	.85	—
Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.32½	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.33½	.40½
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted	kilo	9.50	9.80
Nicotinamide hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted	kilo	9.50	9.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.20	—
40% manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld	lb	1.05	—
Nicotinic acid USP, dms., dlvd. kilo		8.00	8.30
Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).			
Niger seed, bgs	lb.	.10½	—
Nikethamide, cbys	lb.	7.50	—
Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs.		5.75	—
cbys., l.c.l. works, E 100 lbs.		6.05	6.85
38° Be. cbys. c.l. works, E 100 lbs.		6.25	—
cbys. l.c.l. works E 100 lbs.		6.55	7.35
Nitric acid, 40° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs.		6.75	—
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs.		7.05	7.85
42° Be cbys. c.l., works, E 100 lbs.		7.25	—
cbys., l.c.l., works E 100 lbs.		7.55	8.35
Nitric acid, 58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs.		3.90	—
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs.		4.90	—
Nitric acid, CP, NF, consumer, cbys, extra, l.c.l., same basis, c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
	lb.	.20	.20½
5-pt. bots, extra, cs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.22½	—
5-lb bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	.25
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.15	—
Paste, dms., frt alld., 100% basis.	lb.	1.10	—
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.49	—
dms., t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.51	—
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kegs,	lb.	1.35	—
p-Nitroaniline dms., frt. alld	lb.	.445	—
Nitrobenzene, dbl dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.11	—
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.72	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.73	—
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80 125-175, seconds, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.38	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.39	.41
18-20 cps. bbls. c.l. same basis.	lb.	.40	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.41	.43
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.44	.46
Spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼ ½, seconds bbls. c.l., same basis	lb.	.43	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.44	.48
Nitrocellulose, spirit-soluble, 5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.42	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43	.45

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.

o-Nitrochlorobenzene dms. c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.16	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	—
p Nitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.26	.27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol, dms.	lb.	.75	—
Nitroethane, dms., c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.24	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.24¾	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.22½	—

Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.

Nitrogen solutions tanks, frt. equald	unit.	1.28	—
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works	unit-ton.	3.25	4.00
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, works, unit-ton.		3.10	.50
Nitromethane dms. c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.24	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.24¾	—
tanks dlvd E	lb.	.22½	—

Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c higher.

a-Nitronaphthalene bbls. frt. alld.	lb.	.41	—
o-Nitrophenol, dms, works, frt. equald	lb.	.94	—
p-Nitrophenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.51	—
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.53	—
1-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.22½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.21	—
2-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.18½	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.19½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16	—

Nitropropane prices west of Rockies are 1c per lb higher

o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.10	—
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.11	—
tanks, frt alld	lb.	.09	—
p-Nitrotoluene, dms. works	lb.	.32	—
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms	lb.	1.43	—
Nitrous ether, conc., bots., 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.28	1.38
Nonyl phenol dms. c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.26½	—
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.27½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.24½	—
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs	lb.	.35	.38
Chinese, bgs	lb.	No prices.	
Nutmegs, East Indian, bgs.	lb.	1.85	—
West Indian, bgs.	lb.	1.85	—
Nutmeg oil, USP dist. East Indian, cns., dms	lb.	13.00	14.00
USP dist. West Indian, cns., dms.	lb.	13.00	14.00
Nux vomica bls	lb.	.10	.12
Powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.15	.17

O

Ocher (see iron oxide yellow, nat.).			
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms.	lb.	.50	.80
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N.J.	gal.	.20	—
Borger, Tex.	gal.	.15¾	—
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1	lb.	.37	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.39	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.34½	—
Octyl alcohol, perfumer's grade, bots	lb.	1.60	3.25
Octyl alcohol, tech. (see 1-Octanol, tech).			
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.24	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.24½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.23	—

Octyl phenol in dms., 11c. higher.

Oils

Oil quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liq., dms	lb.	.18	.18½
tanks	lb.	.16½	—
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms.	lb.	.21¼	.23¾
tanks	lb.	.18¾	—
Single-dist., dms.	lb.	.20	.22½
tanks	lb.	.17½	—
Oleo oil, extra, dms.	lb.	.18½	.18¾
Oleostearine, dms.	lb.	.13½	.14
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).			
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs	lb.	.20	Nom.
Tears, cs	lb	.22	.30
Olibanum oil, bots	lb	5.50	7.65
Extra fine, bots.	lb.	8.00	9.50
Olive oil, edible, dms., spot duty-paid	gal.	2.50	2.85
Olivine, crude, works	ton.	12.00	—
20 mesh, works	ton.	15.00	—
100 mesh, works	ton.	20.00	—
Opium, USP cns	oz.	19.20	19.45
USP, gran., cns.	oz.	21.65	21.90
powd., cns	oz.	21.65	21.90
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms	lb.	No stocks.	
Expressed, USP Calif cns., dms.	lb.	.85	1.75
Florida, cns., dms	lb.	.90	1.75
Messina, cns	lb	3.85	5.85
West Indian, cns., dms	lb	2.50	3.65
Sesquiterpeneless, bots	lb.	65.00	120.00
Sweet, dist., cns, dms.	lb.	.70	.80
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls	lb.	.14	.16
Sweet, bls.	lb.	.14	—

Orange Pigments

Orange pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Origanum oil, Spanish, cns	lb	2.00	—
Orris root, Florentine, bls	lb.	.55	—
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.68	—
Verona, bls	lb.	.35	.40
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.44	—
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine).			
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).			
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).			
Orthochlorobenzoic acid (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).			
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).			
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).			
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).			
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).			
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).			
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).			
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).			
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).			
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).			
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).			
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine).			
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).			
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).			
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).			
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine).			
Osage orange, cryst., No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.40	—
Extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.19	—
Ouabain, USP, bots	gram.	3.00	4.00

Because it comes only from California oranges, richer in flavor strength, more intense in aromatic constituents. It is made and guaranteed by the Sunkist Growers, whose experience and skills in citrus-product manufacture are unmatched.

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161 Avenue of the Americas, New York 13, N.Y.
Inquiries from countries other than the U.S. and Canada should be directed to the Sunkist Growers, Products Department.

Ouricury Wax—dl-Phenylalanine

Ouricury wax, crude, bgs.	lb.	.79	Nom.
Refd., pure, bgs.	lb.	.85 -	.87
Oxalic acid, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.18½-	—
bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.18¾-	—
bbls., smaller lots, works	lb.	.19¾-	—
b Oxynaphthoic acid, fib dms., 250 lbs or more, frt alld	lb	1.14	1.17
Oxyquinolin sulfate cns 100-lb lots, works	lb	4.75	5.00
cns., smaller lots, works	lb	4.92	5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms.	lb.	.15¼-	.16¼
tanks	lb.	.1245-	—
Palm oil, acid, dist., dms.	lb.	.15¾-	.19¼
tanks	lb	13¾	14¼
Palmarosa oil, cns.	lb.	5.50 -	6.00
Papain, African, bots.	lb.	No prices.	
Ceylon, bots.	lb.	No prices.	
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn., USP cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots	oz	5.00	—
cns., smaller lots	oz.	5.05	5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP cns	oz.	7.10 -	7.35
Paprika, Rumanian, bgs.	lb.	.34 -	—
Spanish, bgs.	lb.	.32 -	.46
Yugoslavian, bgs.	lb.	.35 -	—

Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid)
Para-aminosalicylic acid (see p-Aminosalicylic acid).
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic acid see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine m-sulfonic acid).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitro aniline).
Para-anisidin (see p-Ansidine).
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-ChlorophenoD.
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).

Para toner, red, bbls.	lb.	1.21 -	—
Chlorinated, kgs.	lb.	1.35 -	—
Paraffin, crude, scale white, 123°-127°F ASTM tanks, refy.	lb.	.0710-	—
Paraffin, fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, tanks, refy	lb.	.0815-	—
125°-127° F. ASTM. tanks, refy.	lb.	.0815-	—
130°-132°F, ASTM tanks, refy.	lb.	.0815-	—
132°-134° F., ASTM, tanks, refy.	lb.	.0815-	—
135°-137°F. ASTM. tanks, refy.	lb.	.0815-	—

AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM

Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100°F., tanks, east coast refy	gal.	.14 -	—
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin).			
Paraformaldehyde, 91% flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11¼-	—
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¼-	.14¼
91%, powd., bgs., c.l., ex whse	lb.	.167 -	—
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse	lb.	.182 -	—
USP X, fib. dms., c.l.	lb.	.19 -	—
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.20 -	—
fib. dms., smaller lots	lb.	.21½-	—
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd	lb.	.14 -	—
55-gal dms., l.c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.15 -	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.11½-	—
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).			
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene)			
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).			
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).			
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).			
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).			
Paraphenylphenol see p-Phenylphenol).			
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-AmylphenoD			
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-ButylphenoD			
Parathion, ethyl, dms. c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	1.36 -	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	1.41 -	—
Parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.			
Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).			
Paris green, dealers, dms. c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.44 -	.47
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.45 -	.48
Passion flower herb, bls.	lb.	No stocks.	
Patchouli oil, dms.	lb.	4.85 -	5.25
Peach kernel oil, USP. (see Apricot kernel oil).			
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis.	lb.	1.00 -	—

Peacock blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.

Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills	ton.	60.00	Nom.
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills.	lb.	.17½-	—
Refd., dms.	lb.	.23 -	.23¼
tanks	lb.	.21 -	—
Pectin, dom., NF, citrus, powd., bbls.	lb	2.05	2.06
Dom. tech., powd., 150 jelly grade, rapid set, bbls	lb.	1.32 -	—
Slow set, bbls.	lb.	1.35 -	—
Imp., Danish, ex whse.	lb	1.28 -	—
Penicillin potassium, cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units.		.0675-	.0700
Penicillin, procaine, bulk 1,000,000 units.		.0675	-.0700
Penicillin, sodium, bulk 1,000,000 units.		.0775-	.0800
Pennyroyal oil, USP, imported, cns.	lb.	2.30 -	2.75
Pentachlorophenol, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald	lb	22	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb	23½-	.30

Pentachlorophenol in dms. 1c. higher

Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.29½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.30½-	—
Pentaerythritol, di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)			
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy.	gal.	.14 -	—
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot bgs.	lb.	.23¼-	—
Red, Gondar, spot, bgs.	lb.	.30 -	—
Japanese, hontaka, bgs.	lb.	.32 -	—
Japanese, birdseyes, bgs., new crop	lb.	No prices.	
Mombasa, bgs.	lb.	.60 -	—
Nigerian, bgs.	lb.	.36 -	—
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	No prices.	
White, Muntok, bgs.	lb.	.32½-	—
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms	lb.	.70 -	.75
Imp. USP, bls.	lb.	.85 -	—
Peppermint oil, nat., dms.	lb.	3.60 -	4.50
Redist., USP, dms.	lb.	4.00 -	4.75
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd	lb.	.13¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15¼-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12¼-	—
tanktruck, 1,000 gal., min., dlvd.	lb.	.12¾-	—
Peri acid, dry, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	1.35 -	—
Paste, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	1.30 -	—
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil)			
Peru balsam, dms.	lb.	1.50 -	2.25
Petitgrain oil, South American, cns., dms	lb.	2.05 -	3.00
Petrolatum, cream, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.07¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10½-	—
tanks, refy.	lb.	.05½-	—
Extra amber, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09½-	—
tanks, refy.	lb.	.04½-	—
Petrolatum, USP, lilly white, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.08½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10½-	—
tanks, refy.	lb.	.05½-	—
USP, snow white, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.08½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11 -	—
tanks, refy.	lb.	.06¾-	—
soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09½-	—
tanks, refy.	lb.	.04½-	—
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum).			

Petroleum Products

Petroleum product quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16½-	.18¾
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½-	.19
tanks, works	lb.	.14½-	.17
50-55%, sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16 -	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.17 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13 -	—
o-Phenetidine, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.91 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.93 -	—
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	1.05 -	—
dms., same basis	lb.	1.08 -	—
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	3.25 -	—
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	3.25 -	—
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.18 -	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.19 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16 -	—
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½-	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.18½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15½-	—
39°C. or above, tar distilled non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19½-	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.20½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17½-	—
Phenol, USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.20½-	—
dms., same basis.	lb.	.22½-	—
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.18½-	—
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.30 -	—
fib. dms., smaller lots	lb.	1.33 -	1.37
Phenothiazine, drencn. fib. dms., t.l., dlvd	lb.	.44 -	—
fib. dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.47 -	—
NF, fib. dms., t.l., same basis	lb.	.43 -	—
fib. dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.46 -	—
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	.50 -	—
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol).			
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots.	lb.	2.95 -	—
100%, bots.	lb.	4.00 -	4.65
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst., cns.	lb.	1.48 -	1.73
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works	lb.	27.00	-37.50

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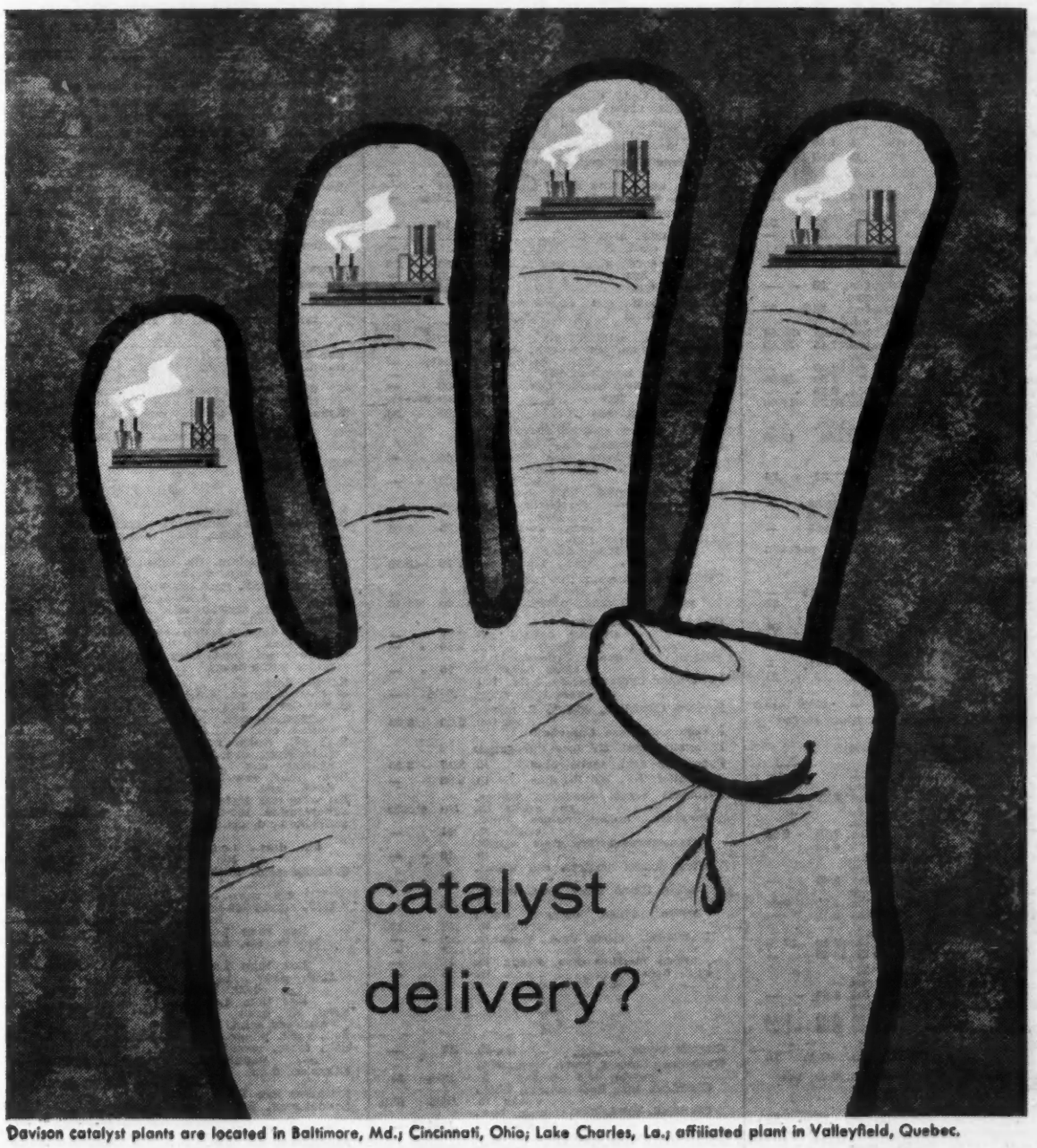
1-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 200-lb. lots, dlvd. E. lb. 3.45 • —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E. lb. 3.80 • —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .41 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .42 • —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .38½ • —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld. lb. .95 • —
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works lb. 1.70 • 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, refd., dms., works lb. 1.42 • —
Tech., dms., works lb. 1.40 • —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½ • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .76¼ • —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots. lb. 1.30 • 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lb. lots, works lb. 1.10 • —
dms., smaller lots works lb. 1.15 • 1.40
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 • 1.45
Standard dms lb. 1.10 • 1.60
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mandelic acid)
Phenylhydrazine, 97%, 450-lb. dms. lb. 1.45 • —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms. 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.80 • —
fib dms smaller lots dlvd E lb 2.10 • —
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 4.00 • 4.25
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l. works. lb. .48 • .50
p-Phenylphenol, bgs. c.l., works lb. .38½ • —
bgs., l.c.l. works lb. .43 • —
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs. lb. .23¾ • .26
nubs, bgs. lb. .32½ • .36
seeds, bgs. lb. .20 Nom.
sorts, bgs. lb. .22¾ • .25
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb 6.40 • —
CP, bots. works lb. 17.75 • —
Tech., fib. dms., works lb. 10.45 • —
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner)
Phosgene, ret. cyls., works lb. .15½ • —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton. 48.00 • —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, 66-68% b.p.l. bulk, c.l., mines, long-ton. 5.16 • —
68-70% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis, long-ton. 5.56 • —
70-72% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis, long-ton. 6.21 • —
74-75%, b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis, long-ton. 7.21 • —
76-77% b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis, long-ton. 8.21 • —
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $2.67 per bbl. and labor at $1.47.
Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.00 • —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis, 100 lbs. 7.25 • 7.75
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 5.60 • —
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 7.85 • —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.10 • 9.35
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.00 • —
Phosphoric acid, NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 • —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.75 • 9.00
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.65 • —
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .48 • —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .49 • .50
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 • .20½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½ • —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .19 • —
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 • —
tanks, works lb. .12½ • —
Phosphoric pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½ • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12½ • .13½
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .1395 • .1450
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .1550 • .1650
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., cs., c.l., works lb. .38 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .39 • .40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 • —
tanks, works lb. .12½ • —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .20½ • —
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. allowd. lb. .65 • —
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island St. Louis lb. 3.45 • —
Resinated bbls. same basis lb. 3.00 • —
water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.69 • —
Phthalocyanine blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Ohama, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald with Chicago.
Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works lb. 3.95 • —
Resinated bbls. lb. 3.50 • —
Water dispersable, bbls. lb. 1.71 • —
Phthalylsulfacetamide, 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 • —
NF lb. 5.20 • —
a-Picoline, dms. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43 • .43½
dms., l.c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .44 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .415 • .429
b,g-Picoline 5°C. dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½ • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 • —
g-Picoline, 99%, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 2.00 • —
Picric acid, NF, bbls. lb. .85 • —
Tech., bbls lb. .44 • —
Pigment green B, kgs. lb. 1.45 • —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz. 4.75 • 5.25
Pilocarpine nitrate, USP, bots., vials, oz. 4.65 • 4.75
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs. lb. .65 • —
Mexican, bgs. lb. .33 • —
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms. lb. 3.75 • 9.25
Pimento leaf oil, cns. lb. 2.00 • 2.60
Pine oil dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 • —
dms. l.c.l. ex whse New York, lb. .17 • —
Steam-dist. dms., ex whse, New York. lb. .176 • —
dms., dlvd. lb. .179 • —
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil).
Pinetar oil, coml. dms. c.l., works, lb. .0561- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms., c.l., ex whse., New York, lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .046 • —
Rectified, NF, dms., included, l.c.l., works, south gal. 1.25 • —
dms. incl. l.c.l. ex whse., New York gal. 1.36½ • —
Refd., dms., incl., l.c.l., works gal. 1.12 • —
dms. incl., l.c.l. ex whse., New York gal. 1.23½ • —
Pink root, bls. lb. 2.50 • —
Piperazine, 95% or better, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 2.45 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 2.50 • —
Piperazine citrate, 100-lb. lots lb. 1.47 • —
Piperazine hexahydrate 100-lb lots, lb. 1.22 • —
Piperidine, dist., dms., frt. equald, lb. 2.60 2.70
Piperonyl butoxide dms. dlvd. E lb 4.50 5.05
Piperonyl cyclonene dms dlvd E lb 3.70 4.25

Pitches

Pitch quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works lb. 72.00 -75.00
Pleurisy root, bls. lb. .45 .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb. 15.60 -16.10
Poke root, bls. lb. .19 • .22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., 50 billion units or more 1,000,000 units. .52 • —
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units, 1,000,000 units. .54 • —
bulk, bots., 1-25 billion units, 1,000,000 units. .56 • —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms. 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 • —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb lots, works. lb. .43 • —
dms. smaller lots works lb. .46 • .48
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms. 20,000 lb lots works. lb. .41 • —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb lots works. lb. .43 • —
dms. smaller lots works lb. .46 • .48
Pontianak copal gum chips bgs lb. .26 • —
Nuhs, bgs lb. .37 • .40
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .21 • —
Dutch, bgs. lb. .25 • —
Danish lb. .24 • —
Polish, bgs. lb. .20½ • .20¾
Turkish, bgs. lb. .19½ • —
Potash, caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 • —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 • —
Potash, caustic, reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.15 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.20 • —
Solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 8.70 • —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 • —
Potassium acetate, NF dms lbs .31 .36
Potassium bicarbonate USP gran., dms lb. .22 —
USP, powd., dms lb. .24 —
Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., l.t. works lb. .18 —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .18½ .194
Potassium bichromate in dms 4c higher
Potassium bitartrate, NF, dom., gran or powd. dms., c.l. lb. .40 —
dms., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipt lb. .40½ • —
dms., smaller lots lb. .41 • .43
Imp., gran. or powd., kgs lb. .33½ • .37
Potassium bromate dms 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .50 —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .52 .62
Potassium bromide USP gran., bbls., kgs lb .39 .46
Potassium carbonate, NF gran., bbls. dms lb. .20 —
NF, powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 .22
Tech., calcined, bbls c.l., works, 100 lbs 9.00 • —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 10.05 • —
hydrated, 83-85% bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 7.60 • —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.65 • —



Davison catalyst plants are located in Baltimore, Md.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Lake Charles, La.; affiliated plant in Valleyfield, Quebec.

Four—count 'em—four catalyst plants
back up Davison's claim of quick service

Fact: Davison has more plants producing petroleum catalyst than any other manufacturer. Fact: There is a Davison plant within easy shipping distance of most of the nation's refineries. Fact: Each plant is on main transportation arteries so shipments can be made by rail, truck, ship or barge. Conclusion: Davison delivers catalyst where—and *when*—you want it.

DAVISON
CHEMICAL COMPANY
Division of W. R. Grace & Co.
Baltimore 3, Maryland

Buy DAVISON—the quality catalyst backed up by experience, research, technical assistance, service!

Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms, c.l., dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- .14½
Powd., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14 - .15
works lb. .12¼- —
NF, cryst., works ..... lb. .12¾- —
dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .16¾- —
Powd., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .17¼- —
Gran., 25-lb. metal dms ..... lb. .36 - —
Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate).
Potassium chloride, indust., 99.9% KCl, bulk, c.l., works ton 29.00 - —
bgs. c.l., works ton 33.50 - —
99.3% KCl, bulk, c.l., works ton 27.00 - —
bgs. c.l., works ..... ton 31.50 - —
USP, cryst., dms. ..... lb. .20 - .22
gran., dms. ..... lb. .21 - .23
powd., dms ..... lb. .24 - .26
Potassium chromate, tech., bgs lb. .50 - .50½
Potassium citrate, USP gran., dms. lb. .43 - —
USP, powd., dms lb. .40½- .41½
Potassium cyanide, dms. 20,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .45 - —
dms., 2,000-19,999-lb lots, works lb. .455 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .460 - —
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .65 - —
Potassium ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots ..... lb. .23½- —
Potassium fluoborate, fib dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Potassium fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Potassium gluconate, dms. ..... lb. 1.67 - —
Potassium guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .33½- .38
Potassium hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., 1,000-lb lots ..... lb. 1.38 - —
Potassium iodide, dms. ..... lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Potassium manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton .17 - .176
Potassium metabisulfite, gran., dms. lb. .20 - .21
Powd., dms. ..... lb. .25 - —
Potassium muriate, standard and gran., 59-63% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works, base price unit-ton .35 - —
bulk, c.l., works, July forward unit-ton .35½- .37
Gran., 60-63% K_2O, bgs., c.l., works, contract price ..ton 26.25 -26.50
bgs., c.l., works, list price ..ton 27.45 -27.50
Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 16.50 - —
bbls., smaller lots 100 lbs. 17.50 -18.00
NF, gran., bgs., 20-ton lots ..100lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 10.50 -11.00
NF, powd., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.50 - 12.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms. lb. .32 - .34
Potassium pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ..ton 219.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ...ton. 311.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ..ton. 316.00 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10 per ton higher.
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .20
Potassium permanganate, coml. kgs., works lb. .26 - .29
USP, dms., works ..... lb. .29¼- .31
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18 - .21
Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .15½- .18½
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferrocyanide).
Potassium prussiate yellow (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
29° Be, 1:2.0, dms., l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms. c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
dms., l.c.l. 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.60
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
Potassium silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.00 -17.30
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.80 - —
Potassium silicate, soln., clarif., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs. 6.55 - 6.95
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works lb. .09½- .10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Potassium stannate, dms., frt. alld, E. lb. .750 - .823
Potassium sulfate, agricultural, 50% K_2O, bulk, works, base price unit-ton .64 - —
bulk, works, July forward unit-ton .67 - —
Potassium sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms. lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms. ..... lb. .18½- —
powd. dms. ..... lb. .16 - .17
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst., (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb. .96 - .98
Tech., dms., works ..... lb. .77 - .79
Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .16¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works ..... lb. .16½- —
ctns., 1-ton lot or less, works lb. .16¾- —
Potassium toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or t.l., works ..... lb. .42 - —
dms. l.c.l., works ..... lb. .46 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40% K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price.ton. 13.45 - —
bulk, works, July forward ton. 14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. or powd. dms. c.l lb. .42½- —
dms., 5,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 43½ 49

Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Potato starch (see Starch, potato).
Pregnenolone, bots. gram. .45 - —
Pregnenolone acetate, bots. gram. .40 - —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. 2.83 - —
dms., 100-500 lb. lots lb. 2.95 - 3.15
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram. .50 - —
Progesterone acetate, bots. gram .70 - —
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3, gal. .05 - —
tanks, Baton Rouge ..... gal. .05375- —
tanks, New York harbor ..gal. .1005- —
(¼c. discount offered).
Propenyl guaethol, dms. ..... lb. 24.30 -27.00
Propionic acid, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .22¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .23¾- —
tanks, works lb. .20¾- —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .15¾- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12¼- —
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .11½- —
n-Propyl gallate dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
n-Propyl p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo. 55.00 - —
bots., smaller lots kilo. 55.10 -56.30
Propylene dichloride, consumers, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0845- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .0950- —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Propylene dichloride prices in west 1c. higher same basis.
Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd E ..... lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .18½- —
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .15½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs ..... lb. .28 - .30
Blonde, bgs ..... lb. .18 - —
Husks, bgs. ..... lb. .40 - —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½ 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03¾- .04¼
bgs., smaller lots lb. .03⅞- .04½
imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots ..... lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs ..... ton. 58.00 - —
fine, bgs ..... ton. No prices.
Pumpkin seed, bgs ..... lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrins, syn. (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .45 - —
Powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .65 - —
Pyrethrum liquid, 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 8.75 - 8.85
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base) dms., works gal. 41.75 -42.75
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb. 10.00 - —
purif., 20% dms., works lb. 10.00 -10.10
Pyridine, denat., dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
Refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .24½- —
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, mines, long-ton. 5.00 - 6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls lb. 3.17 - 3.25
Pyrogallol, NF, 100 lb dms lb. 3.50 - —
Pyroxylin scrap, shavings, amber, cs., works lb. No stocks
Shavings, mixed colors, dms., works lb. .11 - —
translucent colors, dms., works. lb. .16 - —
translucent pastels, cs., works. lb. .14 - —
white, China, ivory dms., works, lb. .16 - —
white, dense, opaque, dms., works lb. .12 - .15
Unground, amber, dms., works. lb. .20 - —
black, dms., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, dms., works lb. 13 - —
USP, bots. ..... lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips ..... lb. .17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin, bgs. works lb. .16½- .17
Clarified, liq., 3o% tannin, bbls., works lb. .08¼- .08½
Clarified, solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock lb. .108713 —
Ordinary solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .099228 —
Quercetin, fib. dms., kilo lots kilo. 26.40 - —
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
Liq., No. 1, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal)
Quince seed, bgs lb. 2.00 Nom.
Quinidine sulfate, USP cns. 1,000-oz. lots oz. .74½- .75
Quinine, NF, cns. 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Quinine bisulfate, USP cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .28 - .29
Quinine hydrochloride cns. 1,000-oz. lots oz. .29 - .31½
Quinine sulfate, USP cns. 1,000-oz. lots oz. .28 - .29
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .88 —
Powd., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .98 —
Rapeseed oil, dms., ... lb. .17½- .18
tanks ..... lb. - -

Rare earth oxalate, 45-50%, bgs., works lb. 1.00 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms. lb. 1.50 - —
Red, carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Red oil (see Oleic acid).

Red Pigments

Red pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Red, saunders, NF, powd., bbls lb. .33 - .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots. ..... gram. 1.40 - 1.60
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald ..... lb. .77½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works ..... lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works ..... lb. 2.95 - —
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Rhatany root, bgs. ..... lb. .15 - .16
Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs. lb. 6.00 - —
Tungstated, PTMA works, kgs lb. 6.60 - —
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans ..... lb. 33.00 -39.00
Synthetic ..... lb. 15.00 -16.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs. lb. .30 - —
powd., bgs. ..... lb. .38 - —
Riboflavin, USP, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd kilo. 40.00 - —
USP, readily soluble, bots., dlvd. kilo 130.00 - —
Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd. kilo. 107.50 - —
Rice bran oil, clarified., dms., l.c.l. Tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .14 Nom.
Rice starch (see Starch, rice).
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids, split).
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch, roofing).
Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian, bots. ..oz. 72.00 - —
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms. lb. .95 - 1.25
Spanish, tech., cns., dms ..... lb. .50 - .90
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
resin, 25-45%, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03¼- —
bgs., ton lots, same basis ..lb. .04¼- —
Rubber solvent, petroleum, tanks, Calif. ex tax, San Francisco gal. .178 - —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
tanks, group 3 ..... gal. .13375- —
Rue oil, bots. ..... lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Rutin, NF, fib. dms., 10 kilo lots. kilo. 17.00 - —
fib. dms., 5 kilo lots ..... kilo. 17.50 - —
fib. dms., 1 kilo ..... kilo. 18.50 - —
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24 - —

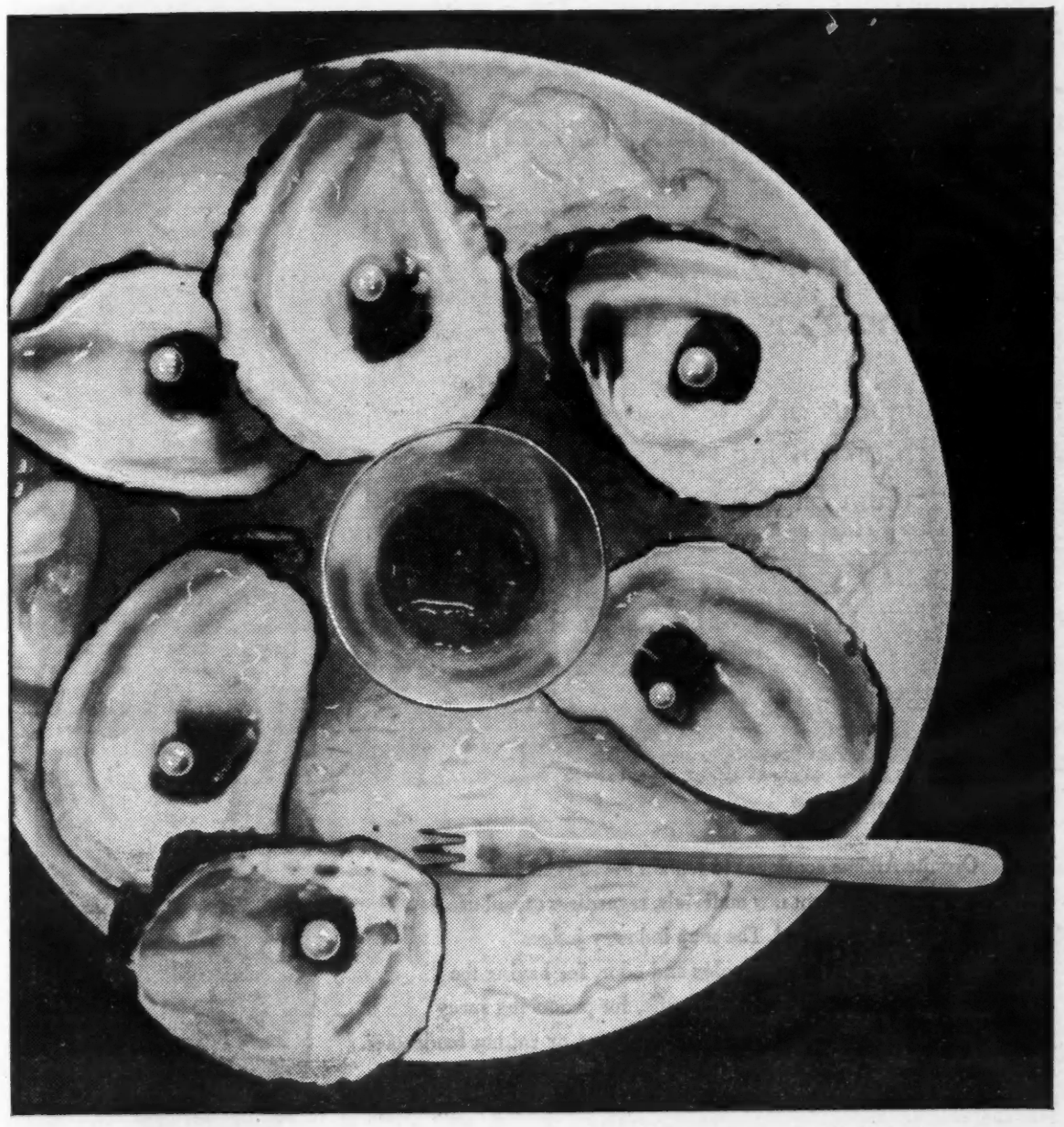
S

S acid, bbls., works ..... lb. 3.25 - —
Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls. ..... lb. .30 - .32
Powd., bbls. ..... lb. .49 - .49½
Saccharin, calcium, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.50 - —
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.70 - 1.80
USP, powd., soluble insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. 1.65 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Safflower oil, dms., New York lb. .1785- .1835
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .1585- —
Safrol, dms. ..... lb. .88 - .90
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins ..... lb. 45.00 - —
Sage, Greek, bgs ..... lb. .14 - —
Dalmatian, cns. ..... lb. .36 - .40
Italian, cns. ..... lb. .18 - .20½
Sage oil, clary, bots ..... lb. 25.00 -32.00
Dalmatian, cns. ..... lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Spanish, cns. ..... lb. 1.20 - 1.45
Sago flour, raw, bgs. ..... lb. .07 - .07¼
Refd., bgs. ..... lb. .08½- .09
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms. ..... lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Salicylic acid, crude, fib. dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .37¼- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .38½- —
Salicylic acid, sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd ..... lb. .39¼- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .43½- —
USP, cryst., 200-lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .50½- —
less than 1,000 lbs ..... lb. .53½- —
100 lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .52½- —
less than 1,000 lbs. ..... lb. .55½- —
USP, powd., 100 lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .57½- —
less than 1,000 lbs ..... lb. .60½- —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs. ..... lb. 1.20 - —
Powdered salol, 25c. per lb higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. ..100 lbs. 1.09 - —
Salt, table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l. ..100 lbs. 1.34 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton. 28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, E. Indian chips, bgs. lb. .65 - .66
Powd., fib. dms ..... lb. .75 - .76
Sandalwood oil, cns. ..... lb. 11.75 -12.50
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No stocks.
Sassafras oil, artif., dms ..... lb. .50 - .62
Nat., dom., dms. ..... lb. 1.70 - 1.90
Sassafras oil, Brazilian (see Ocotea cymbarum oil).
Savin oil, USP, cns. ..... lb. 7.50 - —
Savory oil, cns. ..... lb. 4.25 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld, 100% basis lb. .95 - —
Powd., bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis, lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots. oz. 13.00 -15.90
Sebacic acid, purif., dms., c.l., works lb. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .71 - .75
Seidlitz mixture, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
fib. dms., smaller lots ..... lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., 99½%, cms., dlvd. lb. 7.50 - —
Senega root, bls ..... lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls lb. .19 - —
siftings ..... lb. .17 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls ..... lb. .19 - .20
No. 2, bls ..... lb. .16 - .17
No. 3, bls ..... lb. .14 - —
pods, bls ..... lb. .22 - —
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .17 - —

Serpentaria root, bls ..... lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sesame oil, USP, dms ..... lb. .38 - .39
Sesame seed, Indian, nat., bgs. lb. No Prices.
Mediterranean, hulled, bgs .... lb. .21½- —
nat., bgs. ..... lb. .17 - —
Nicaraguan, hulled, shipt., bgs., lb. .25½- .28
nat., bgs. ..... lb. .19 - —
Salvadorian, nat., bgs. ..... lb. .19 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .48 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .49 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .50 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Shellac, bleached, refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .59 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .60 - —
Orange, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .39 - .41
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .37 - —
superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots .. lb. .34 - .35
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots ..... lb. .34 Nom.
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... gal. .48 - —
tanks, works ..... gal. .25 - —
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- .17¼
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .17½
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- .16¼
paper bgs. l.c.l. works lb. .06½- .16½
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 25.00 - —
bgs. l.c.l., works ex whse. ton. 45.00 -55.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ..... ton. 20.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... ton. 25.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton. 15.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .22 - .30½
tanks, works ..... lb. .17 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs. ..Troy oz. .88⅛- —
Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz. lots, oz. .89½- —
bots., 500-oz. lots ..... oz. .90 - —
bots., 100-oz. lots ..... oz. .91 - —
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .62¼- —
bots., 1,000-oz lots ..... oz. .63½- —
bots., 500-oz. lots ..... oz. .64 - —
bots., 250-oz. lots ..... oz. .64½- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.13 - —
Strong, NF, bots. dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns ..... lb. 65.00 - —
Soapbark, crushed, bls ..... lb. .35 - —
Powd., bls. ..... lb. .35 - —
Whole, bls. ..... lb. .30 - —
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.77
bulk, c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.72
bulk, c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
Liq., 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
73%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis.. 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
Solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
Soda, sal. conc., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .14½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16½- —
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works. lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .17½- —
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dms., 300 lbs. or more lb. .93 - —
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 2.70 - —
Sodium antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 - —
bbls., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .29½- —
Sodium arsenate, 45% arsenic pentoxide, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13¾- .14½
Sodium arsenite, 90%, pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dms., works lb. .12¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .14½
Soln., dms., works ..... gal. .59 - .67
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 10.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots ..... kilo. 10.35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots ..... kilo. 10.75 - —
dms., 1-kilo lots ..... kilo. 11.00 - —
bots., 500-gram bots ..... kilo. 11.50 - —
Sodium benzoate, tech., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .39 - —
USP, c.l., t.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .38 - —
ton lots, same basis ..... lb. .43 - —
1,000-lb. lots, same basis .... lb. .45 - —
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .13 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- .14¼
Sodium bifluoride bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1990- —
Sodium bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.10
Sodium bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.40 - —
Soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
Sodium borate (see Borax).
Sodium bromide, USP, gran., dms., works. lb. .40 - —
Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal).
Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).

Sodium chlorate, cryst., 350-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .09½ - .10½
Sodium chlorate in 100-lb. dms. only, ¼c. per lb. higher.
Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt).
Sodium chloride, USP, gran., bgs. lb. .03 - —
Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Sodium chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .58 - —
dms., 20-ton lots or more works. lb. .66 - —
dms., smaller lots works lb. .70 - .73
Sodium chromate, anhyd., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .14¾ - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15¼ - .16½
Sodium chromate, tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .1015 - —
bgs., l.c.l. lb. .1065 - .1190
Sodium citrate, anhyd., dms. lb. .62 - —
NF VIII, gran., dms lb. .26½ - .27½
USP XIV gran. dms lb. .29½ - .30½
Sodium citrate, USP powd. prices ½c. higher
Sodium cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb lots lb. .193 - —
dms., over 1,000-lb. lots lb. .203 - —
dms., 100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots lb. .213 - —
Gran. sodium cyanide 1c higher.
Sodium cyanate dms. 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .90 - 1.10
Sodium diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .15 - —
250-lb. dms. l.c.l. works lb. .15¾ - —
Anhyd., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18¾ - —
Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13¼ - —
bgs. smaller lots lb. .14 - —
Sodium fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1430 - —
Sodium formate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Sodium gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms. lb. 5.50 - —
Sodium gluconate, refd., dms. lb. .84 - —
Tech., dms., bgs. lb. .37½ - .38¼
Sodium hydride powd., dms., works. lb. 1.90 - 2.75
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Sodium hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .23¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .24¾ - —
Sodium hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots. lb. .23¼ - .28
Sodium hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .97 - —
Sodium hyposulfite, anhyd., photo grade, bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works lb 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
Sodium hyposulfite hexahydrate, pea. cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
photo grade, bgs. c.l. works. 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works 100 lbs 8.05 - —
Sodium hyposulfite pentahydrate, tech., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 5.55 - —
Sodium iodide, USP, bots., dms lb. 2.42 - 2.54
Sodium lactate, edible, 60%, cbys., dms., works lb. .26½ - —
Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19½ - .20¼
tanks, dlvd lb. .18 - —
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite)
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 92.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse ton. 150.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. ton. 155.00 - —
Sodium metaborate tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., works ton. 200.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse ton. 268.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse ton. 273.50 - —
Sodium, metallic, bricks, c.l. works. lb. .19½ - —
Fused, 18,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Sodium metanilate, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .62 - —
Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
Sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - 6.75
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - 7.25
Sodium molybdate, anhyd., dms., works, f.t. equald lb. .92 - .96
Cryst., dms., works, frt. alld lb. .73 - .74
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate).
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated).
Sodium naphthionate, bbls lb. .70 - —
Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l., works ton. 49.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 45.25 - —
Imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse. ton. 49.75 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 46.25 - —
Sodium nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
Sodium orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.65
Sodium orthosilicate, hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.90
Sodium oxalate, 98% bgs., works. 100 lbs. 12.35 - —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate).
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate).
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .26 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½ - .34
Pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½ - .34
Powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .25 - —
bgs., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½ - .33
Sodium pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs., min truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.

Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
Sodium peroxide, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. .20½ - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - .21½
Sodium phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .48 - .49
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 8.45 - 8.95
Dibasic, duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
Dibasic, USP, dried powd. bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
Monobasic anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 9.40 - 10.00
Tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.45 - 10.05
Tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.50
Sodium phosphate in dms., 60c. to 80c. higher than bgs.
Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).
Sodium pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 11.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.85 - 12.35
Sodium pyrophosphate, ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .37 - .39
Sodium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.81 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 9.21 - 9.71
Sodium salicylate, USP, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .78¼ - —
dms., less than 1,000 lbs., dms. lb. .81½ - —
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 2 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
dlvd. zone 3 100 lbs. 4.75 - 4.90
dlvd. Zone 4 100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.60
Sales zones are: (1) Atl. states E. of Miss., R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va., Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis) Neb. E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.
Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
dms., 6,000-19,900 lb lots, works. 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be. 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - 2.40
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 47°Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - 3.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
52° Be. turbid. 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
Solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton. 67.50 - —
Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .065 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .069 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Sodium stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .603 - .663
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sodium sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22¼ - —
Tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. ton. 52.00 - —
detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton. 34.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 31.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .17½ - .18
gran., fib. dms lb. .17½ - .18
Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .07¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¼ - —
Liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton. 130.00 - —



CAUSTIC SODA: appetite at work

Your processing calls, at many steps, for the economical elimination of unwanted organic or inorganic compounds. You need, time after time, a chemical "appetite" more voracious, if more disciplined, than a Diamond Jim Brady's. To get it, you probably buy Columbia-Southern caustic soda.

You see, the appetite of our caustic *is* distinctively selective. Columbia-Southern *first* trained caustic's bite to the "oyster fork" refinement required for delicate rayon and cellophane production. And we *first* assured customers that caustic's appetite would be delivered fully whetted, through tankcar construction and unloading innovations now standard throughout the industry. We continue to supply *all* caustic consuming businesses, constantly adding to our diversified experience. It's this background that's reflected in our helpfully pertinent technical service.

So as your appetite for caustic soda grows, why not contract with the producer most in touch with your specific needs? Contact Columbia-Southern today for caustic that puts the bite on your *processing*, not on you.

COLUMBIA-SOUTHERN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
SUBSIDIARY OF PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY
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DISTRICT OFFICES: Cincinnati • Charlotte • Chicago • Cleveland • Boston • New York
St. Louis • Minneapolis • New Orleans • Dallas • Houston • Pittsburgh • Philadelphia
San Francisco
IN CANADA: Standard Chemical Limited and its Commercial Chemicals Division

Sodium Sulfide—Sulfabenzamide-Sodium

Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .06 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .07 - —
Fused, bbls., cs., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05½- —
bbls., l.c.l, same basis lb. .06½- —
Sodium sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Tech., bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs 3.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Sodium sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate)
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax)
Sodium tetrasulfide, liq., 40% dms., c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .04½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05½- —
Sodium thiocyanate, CP, dms. lb. .55 - .65
Tech., anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more works lb. .317 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .337 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. .13¼- —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulfite).
Sodium titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
ctns., 1-ton or less, works lb. .14¾- —
Sodium toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or t.l lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .42 - —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .37½- —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E. lb. .39½- —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .38 - —
50-lb. dms., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .44 - —
10-lb. cns., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —

Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W of the Rockies are 1¾c per pound higher.

Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.16 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.56 - 9.00
Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 9.70 -10.10
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.20 -10.60
Sodium tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 1.30 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works lb. .52 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .28 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, frt. equald gal. .31 - .35
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, aromatic 312°-365°F. b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .345 - —
315°-350°F. b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p., tanks, Texas City gal. .35 - —
322°-351°F. b.r., 15°C. m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas gal. .32 - —
324°-349°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .33 - —
334°-392°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .25 - —
365°-404°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .43 - —
367°-421°F. b.r., 20°C. m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas gal. .32 - —
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 205°-282°F. b.r., 38°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .24 - —
211°-277°F. b.r., 25.6°C. m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .28 - —
212°-293°F. b.r., 38°C. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .24 - —
224°-280°F. b.r., 48°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .215 - —
266°-374°F. b.r. 28°C. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .27 - —
282°-325°F. b.r., 41.6°C. m.a.p. tanks, Houston gal. .25 - —
284°-383°F. b.r. 35°C. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .27 - —
352°-413°F. b.r., 36°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .33 - —
358°-401°F. b.r., 24.4°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .38 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .34 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Sorbitan tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .35 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works. lb. .25 - .26
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works. lb. .38 - .39
Sorbitol, soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —
Sorbitol, NF, reg., 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
dms. ton lots, works lb. .16¾- —
dms. smaller lots works lb. .17 - —
tanks works lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44% bulk, Decatur. ton.50.00 - —
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur. lb. .11½- —
Foots, soapstock, acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .05⅛- —
Soybean oil, refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1615- .1665
tanks lb. .1415- —
clarified, dms. lb. .1565- .1615
tanks lb. .1365- —
salad, dms. lb. .1625- .1650
tanks lb. .1425- —
Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms. lb. .19 - .21¼
tanks lb. .16½- —
Single-distilled, dms. lb. .17¾- .20¼
tanks lb. .15¼- —
Soybean pitch, dms., works lb. .05 - .05¼
Soybean protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
Mechanically refd., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .066 - —
Sparteine sulfate, cns. oz. .80 - .90
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls. lb. .75 - —
Spearmint oil, dms. lb. 3.65 - 4.15
Sperm oil, bleached, winter, 45°, dms lb. .1825- .1850
tanks lb. .1650- —
Nat., winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1725- .1750
tanks lb. .1550- —
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs. lb. .31 - .34
Cakes, cs. lb. .32 - .34
Spruce extract, liq., reg tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
Powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .05½- —
Spruce oil, cns., dms. lb. 2.10 - 3.55
Squill, white, bls lb. .16 - .18
White, powd., bbls., bxs lb. .17 - .20
St. John's bread, edible, bls. lb. .14 - .16
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .762 - .772
Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd lb. 1.01 - 1.02
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .958 - 1.453
Stannous chloride, hydrous, cryst., dms., works lb. .83 - .84
Stannous sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.015 - 1.035
Starch, corn pearl paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.38 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.53 - —
Powd., paper bgs, c.l. 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.65 - —

Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.

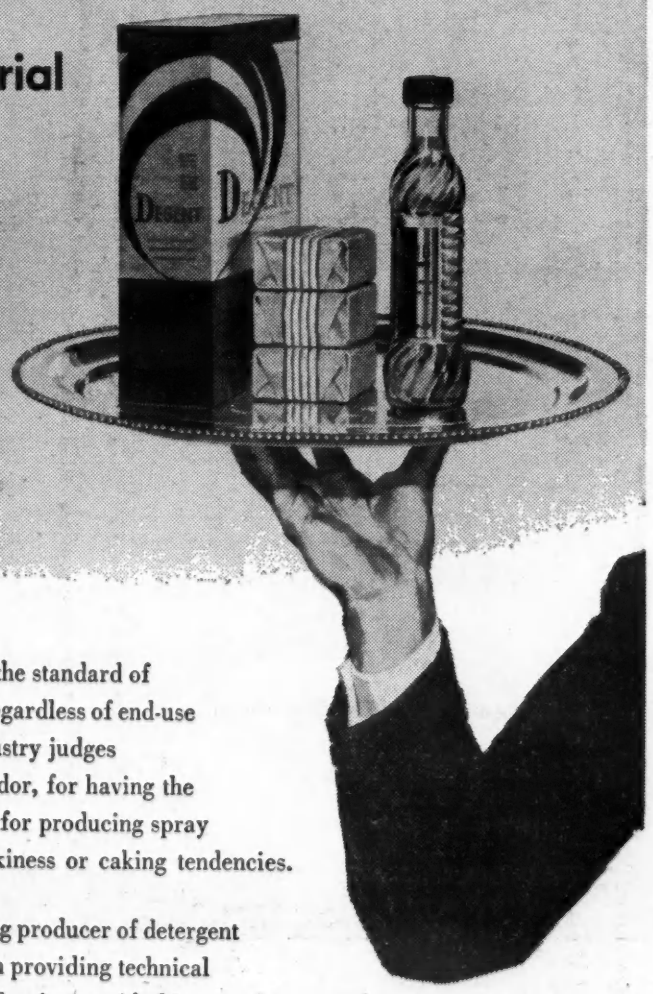
Starch, potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0635- —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
bgs., ex whse, New York lb. .08¼- .09¼
Starch, rice, bgs., ex whse. lb. .14 - .15
Starch, wheat, bgs. lb. .08½- .09
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs. lb. .60 - .61
Stearic acid, dbl. pressed bgs. lb. .17 - .19¼
Single-pressed, bgs. lb. .16½- .19
Triple pressed, bgs. lb. .19¼- .21¾
Stearine, oleo (see Oleostearine).
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, western Pennsylvania, gal. .16 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .13375- —
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tank-wagon, Boston gal. .20 - —
Chicago gal. .299 - —
Cleveland gal. .23¼- —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .199 - —
Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .0850- .0875
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk gram. .0850- .0875
Strontium bromide, NF, cryst., 150-lb. fib. dms lb. .84 - —
Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works. lb. .35 - —
dms., 1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
Tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Strontium chromate, bbls., works. lb. .46 - —
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots. lb. 3.57 - —
Strontium nitrate, bgs., c.l. works. 100 lbs.11.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.12.00 - —
Strontium salicylate, NF, dms lb 1.88 - —
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 95% 325 mesh, bgs., works.ton.56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin G (see Ouabain, USP)
Strophanthin K, bots oz.25.00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Styrax, USP, cs. lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6% dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
Tech., 99%, tanks, bulk, contract. lb. .1256- —
c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .1506- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1706- —

Above contract prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of crude oil at the well, cost of petroleum refining labor, and prices in the three major sections of the Wholesale Commodity Price Index.

Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 1.25 - 1.45
Succinic acid, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy. E. lb. .0685- —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .84 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose).
Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb. ctns., works lb. .65 - .75
80-lb. ctns., spot lb. .67¼- .72¼
Sulfabenzamide, dms kilo 8.80 - 9.90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms. kilo 9.00 -10.10

The leaders use Oronite ALKANE* for highest quality syndets

- liquid or dry
- household or industrial
- continuous or batch processing
- oleum or SO_3



Oronite Alkane continues to remain the standard of quality in detergent raw materials, regardless of end-use or processing method. The soap industry judges Oronite Alkane best for color and odor, for having the least amount of unsulfonatable oils, for producing spray dried detergents with the least stickiness or caking tendencies.

Oronite is not only the world's leading producer of detergent raw materials, but is also foremost in providing technical assistance on detergent processing. Consistent with this, Oronite has just made available a new brochure on a continuous sulfonation-neutralization plant. For complete information just contact the Oronite office nearest you.

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*TRADEMARK FOR DETERGENT INTERMEDIATE

4377

Sulfacetamide, USP, fib. dms.	kilo.	7.70	- 8.35
Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib. dms.	kilo.	8.15	- 9.25
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms.	kilo.	23.35	-24.45
USP, powd., dms.	kilo.	22.60	-23.70
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms.	kilo.	24.80	-25.90
Sulfaguanidine, NF X, dms.	kilo.	5.50	- 6.60
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals, dms	kilo.	23.50	-24.60
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd., dms	kilo.	24.80	-25.90
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, USP XV, dms	kilo.	19.65	-20.75
Powd., dms.	kilo.	18.75	-19.85
Sulfamic acid, cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., works	100 lbs.	16.00	- —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., works	100 lbs.	17.50	-18.50
Sulfanilamide, NF X, 30-80 mesh, dms	kilo.	3.05	- 3.50
NF X, microcrystals, dms	kilo.	3.70	- 4.20
NF X, powd., dms.	kilo.	2.85	- 3.30
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary, dms	kilo.	14.12	-14.85
Sulfanilic acid, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21	- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.23	- —
Sulfapyridine, USP XV, powd., bots., tins	kilo.	15.45	-16.55
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms.	kilo.	16.55	-17.65
Sulfathiazole, NF X, powd., dms.	kilo.	5.50	5.85
microcrystals, dms.	kilo.	6.25	- 6.60
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms.	kilo.	6.05	6.40
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines.	100 lbs.	2.45	- —
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.30	- —
Coml., lump, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.35	- —
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	2.90	- —
Crude, dom., bright, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines	long-ton.	23.50	- —
Export, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports	long-ton.	25.00	- —
US and Canada, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports,	long-ton.	25.00	- —
Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long-ton lower.			
Sulfur, crude, bulk, imp., Mexican, filtered, f.o.b. vessel, Coatzacoalcos	long-ton.	24.00	- —
Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long ton lower			
Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	5.15	- —
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	6.50	- —
Refd., flour, light, bgs., mines.	100 lbs.	4.75	- —
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	5.75	- —
lump, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	4.45	- —
rolls, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	5.00	- —
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	5.75	- —
Refd., salt block, bgs., mines,	100 lbs.	4.65	- —
virgin block, bbls., mines,	100 lbs.	4.70	- —
Sulfur, rubbermakers coml., reg., bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.55	- —
bbls., mines	100 lbs	3.80	- —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, 98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.65	- —
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.90	- —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, refd., bgs., mines	100 lbs.	4.40	- —
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	5.55	- —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.85	- —
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	4.10	- —
Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.04½	- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05¼	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.04	- —
Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald	lb.	.10	- .12
multi-unit cars, works	lb.	.0535	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.045	- —
Refrigeration, 150-lb. cyls., dlvd.	lb.	.33	- —
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.04½	- —
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05¼	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.04	- —
Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.00	- —
cbys., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.45	- —
tanks, works	ton.	18.60	- —
Sulfuric acid, 66° Be, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.25	- —
cbys., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.55	- 3.35
tanks, works	ton.	22.35	- —
98%, tanks, works	ton.	23.50	- —
99-100%, tanks, works	ton.	23.95	- —
Sulfuric acid, CP, NF, consumers' cbys, c.l. frt. equald	lb.	.12¾	- —
consumers' cbys., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¼	- .14¼
5-pt. bots. extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.16¼	- —
5-pt. bots. extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼	- .18¼
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works	ton.	25.00	- —
40%, tanks, works	ton.	29.00	- —
65%, tanks, works	ton.	39.50	- —
Sumac leaves, 28% tannin, bgs., ex dock	ton.	205.00	Nom.
28% tannin, grd., bgs. ex dock	ton.	200.00	Nom.
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk., c.l., Baltimore	unit-ton.	.90	- .93
bulk, c.l. Carteret, N. J.	unit-ton.	.90	- .93
Superphosphate, triple, 45% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla.	unit-ton.	.98	- —
Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns.	lb.	4.25	- 9.50
USP, southern, cns.	lb.	2.10	- 2.30

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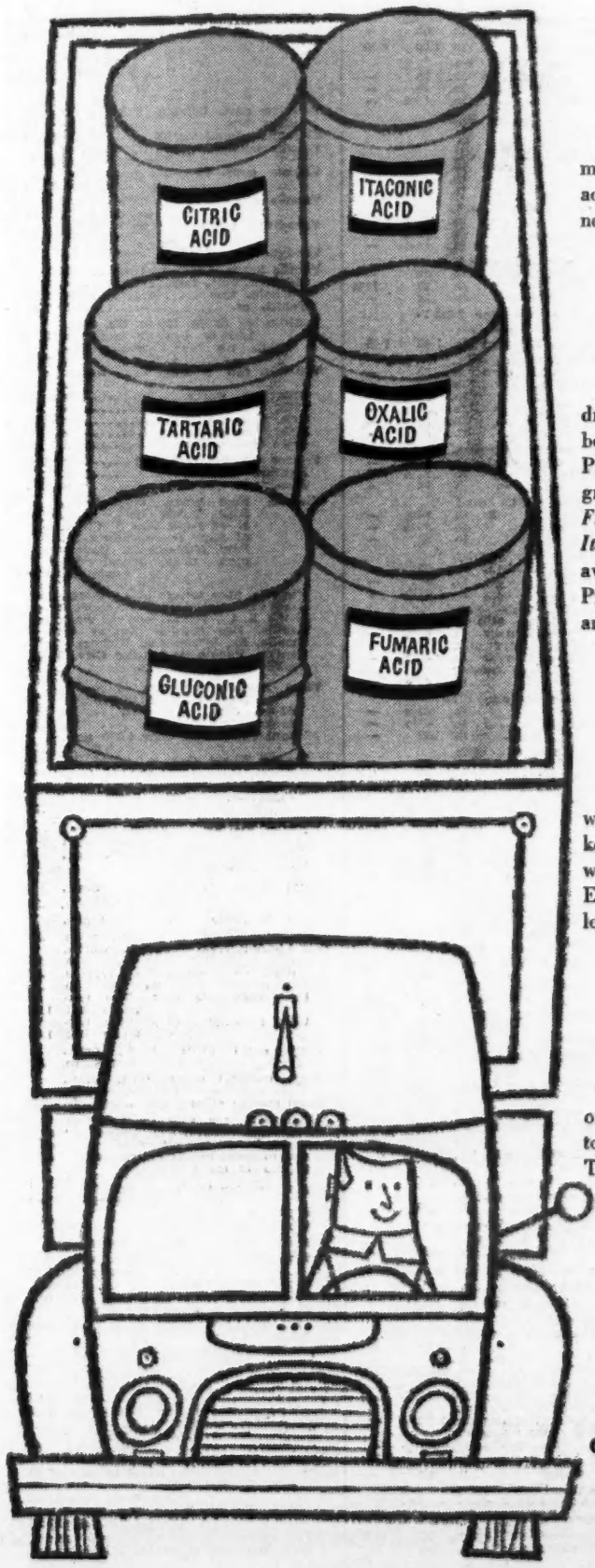
2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	1.18	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.25	- —
2,4,5-T isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	1.24	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	1.29	- —
Talc, dom., fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	28.00	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	31.00	-36.00
Dom., fibrous, New York, 99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs. c.l., works.	ton.	31.00	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	34.00	- —
99.95% micronized, bgs., works.	ton.	38.00	- —
Dom., ord., Calif., grad., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	33.00	-39.50
ord., Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	19.40	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	37.00	- —
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	20.00	-35.00
Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.04¼	- .04½
tanks, works	lb.	.02¾	- .03
Dist., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07¾	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.08	- .08½
tanks, works	lb.	.06	- .06½
Refd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06¾	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.07	- .07½
tanks, works	lb.	05½	.06

Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.10¼	- .12
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.11	- .12½
tanks, works	lb.	.08½	- .10
Tall pitch, dms., c.l., works	ton.	50.00	-70 00
tanks, works	ton.	40.00	- —
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.11⅝	.11½
inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.08½	- —
fancy, guaranteed, dms., f.a.s.	lb.	.09¾	- .09⅞
No. 1, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.07⅞	- —
prime, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.08¼	- —
special tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.08	- —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.08¾	- .09¼
50%, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.10	- .10½
Tallow acids, dist., dms.	lb.	.16¼	- .18¾
tanks	lb.	.13¾	- —
Hydrogenated, dms.	lb.	.15½	- .18
Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.l.	lb.	.14½	- —
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.15½	- .17
Tangerine oil, Floridian, dms.	lb.	2.65	- 3.00
Tankage, animal, feeding, 8-11% ammonia, New York, bulk,	unit-ton.	5.50	- —
Animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, Chicago, bulk	unit-ton.	7.00	- —
Tannic acid, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb	2.05	- —
bbls., smaller lots	lb.	2.06	- 2.10
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.95	- —
bbls., smaller lots	lb.	1.96	2.01
Tech., dms.	lb.	1.05	- —
Tansy oil, dms.	lb.	7.50	- 9.50
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, bgs., ex whse	lb.	.12	- .13½
Siamese, first quality, same basis,	lb.	.07	- .07½
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald	gal.	.53½	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.55½	- —
tanks, same basis	gal.	.43½	- —
Tar acid oil, 25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.60	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.62	- —
tanks, same basis	gal.	.50	- —
50-52%, dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.75	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.77	- —
tanks, same basis	gal.	.65	- —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar)			
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate).			
Tartaric acid, dom., USP, 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l.	lb.	.45	- —
230 or 250-lb. dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt	lb.	.49½	- —
230 or 250 lb. dms., smaller lots	lb.	.50	- —
100-lb. dms.	lb.	.51	- —
Imp., bgs.	lb	.40	- .44
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23½	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.25½	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.22	- —
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb. fib. dms	lb.	.70	- —
Terpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.23¾	- —
Extra, dms.	lb.	.41	- .60
Prime, dms.	lb	.30	- .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms.	lb.	.64	- .75
Prime, dms.	lb.	.53	- .56
Terpinyl propionate, dms.	lb.	1.75	3.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).			
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots	gram.	.70	- —
Testosterone proprionate, USP, 100-gram lots, gram lots, bots.	gram.	.63	- —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works	lb.	.14½	- —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).			
Tetrachloroethylene, tech (see Perchloroethylene).			
Tetrachlorethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.20½	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.22	- .23¼
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	61½	- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb	.62½	- —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt equald	lb.	.75	- —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.53½	- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.54½	- —
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.51	- —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.36½	- —
dms., l.c.l., or t.t.l., works	lb.	.37	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.35	- —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn.	lb.	.34½	- —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., Memphis, Tenn.	lb.	.35½	- —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N. J	lb.	.36½	- —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., Newark, N. J	lb.	.37½	- —
tanks, dlvd. E, of Denver	lb.	.34	- —
tanks, dlvd. W of Denver	lb.	.35	- —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).			
Thallium metal, dlvd.	lb.	7.50	-10.00
Thallium sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd.	lb.	5.00	-10.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms	lb	4.50	- —



versatile

Do you need a sequestering agent? A reactive intermediate? A non-corrosive cleaning agent? A non-toxic acidifier? You may well be able to fill these or other needs best with one of the versatile Pfizer Organic Acids.

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You can order *Pfizer Citric Acid* in economical anhydrous form, which saves paying freight for water, gives better quality control. Mild *Gluconic Acid* is shipped by Pfizer as a 50 per cent aqueous solution. *Oxalic Acid* in granular and fine granular forms. *Tartaric Acid* and *Fumaric Acid* in fine granular and powdered forms. *Itaconic Acid*, a versatile polymer intermediate, now available in an economical technical grade. Check Pfizer, too, for low cost salts of citric, gluconic, oxalic and tartaric acids.

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Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms lb. 4.75 - —
Theobromine sodic-salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.90 - —
Theophylline, anhyd., or USP, 100-lb. dms lb 3.65 - —
Thiamin hydrochloride, USP, reg., fib dms kilo.40.00 - —
USP, ampule grade fib. dms.kilo.42.00 - —
Thiamin mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo.40.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb. .72 - —
dms., less ton lots lb. .74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.20 - —
Tungstated, PTMA kgs. works. lb. 6.20 - —
Thioglycolic acid refd. cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Thiosalicylic acid, purif., dms., 1,000-lb lots, works lb 4.00 - —
Thiourea tech. bgs. t.l. frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
bgs., l.c.l. frt alld lb. .35 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif. fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots. 1-kilo lots.kilo.450.00 -500 00
Thyme leaves, French, bgs lb. .26 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Thyme oil, NF, red, cns., dms lb 2.10 - —
white, cns lb 2.20 - —
Tech. white cns lb .40 - 1.85
Thymol, fib dms lb 2.60 - 3.00
Thymol iodide NF, dms. lb 7.30 - —
Timbo root, (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.).
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous)
Tin metal (Straits) lb. .94¾- —
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tin tetrachloride anhyd. (see Stannic chloride anhyd.)
Ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26½- —
Anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26½- —
Titanium dioxide, anatase, granular, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla. ton.180.00 - —
5-ton lots, Niagara Falls, N.Y. ton.205.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis. ton.215.00 - —
Titanium dioxide pigment, calcium-rutile base, 30% Ti O_2, reg. bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
Calcium-rutile base, 50% TiO_2, high-tinting, dms., c.l. lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .14⅞- —
Rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28½- —
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 8.10 - 9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .29
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Tobias acid, bbls., frt. alld lb 81 - —
d-a-Tocopherols, mixed, NF, conc., pure basis, bots kilo.91.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots kilo.134.20 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc., pure basis, bots kilo.166.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst. bots kilo.148.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots kilo.122.00 - —
25% dry, powd., bots kilo.30.50 -32.00
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis lb 1.40 - —
Paste, kgs., 100% basis lb 1.35 - —

Toluol

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis lb 1.35 - —
Tolu balsam, cns. lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Toluene, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .29¼- —
Birmingham, dist. gal. .29½- —
Chicago, dist. gal. .29½- —
Cleveland, dist. gal. .29½- —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .29½- —
Lackawanna, N Y. gal. .29½- —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .29¼- —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .29½- —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia dist. gal. .29½- —
Pittsburgh, dist. gal. .29½- —
Sparrow's Point, Md. gal. .29½- —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .29½- —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .29½- —
Toluene, petroleum, indust., 2°, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y. gal. .32 - —
Bayonne, N J. gal .31 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .29¼- —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .29½- —
Detroit, Mich. gal. .31 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .29¼- —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal .31 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .32 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .32 - —
p-Toluenesulfenamide, powd., dms., works lb. .70 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, mononydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l lb. .90 - —
dms., 125 lbs to t.l lb. 1.00 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .23 - —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .54 - —
Solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - .61
o-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, frt. alld. lb. .70 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, bbls., works lb. .92 1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb 1.70 - —
Light shades, kgs., works lb 1.70 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine cryst., 6b. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .97 - —
fib. dms. l.c.l. frt alld lb 1.00 - —
Powd., fib dms., same basis lb 1.00 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb No prices
Brazilian, Surinam, cs lb 1.35 - —
Totaquine 100-oz tots, cns oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l. t.l., works lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l. t.l. works lb .28 - —
Tragacanth gum, No 1, ribbons, cs lb. 4.25 4.50
No. 2, cs. lb 3.40 —
No. 3, cs lb. 3.00 - 3.10
USP powd., bbls. lb 1.25 1.38
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, of Rockies lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l. frt alld E of Denver lb. .42½ - —
non-ret dms. l.c.l., frt alld E of Denver lb. .43½ - —
tanks, frt alld E of Denver lb. .40 - —
Tributyl phosphate dms. c.l., works lb. .52½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 - —
Trichloroacetic acid, bots lb. 2.00 2.50
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld E lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .13¼- —
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¼c higher.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13¾- —
1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .14¼- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works frt. equald lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - .16¾
tanks, works, frt equald lb. 12 - —
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).
Tricholine citrate 85% soln. ret. cbys. works, frt. adjusted lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Petroleum, dms., c.l., dl d lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., dlvd. lb. .26½ —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .27½ —
tanks, dlvd lb. .24 —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .51½- —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .52½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .49 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .22 - —
Trimethylamine, 25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .35 - —
Trimethylamine, 25-40% soln. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .26 - —
Trioxane pure dms. c.l. t.l., works, lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .41½- —
bbls., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .43½- —
Triphenylguanidine bbls. works lb. .90 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., frt. alld E lb. .22 - —
tankcars and compartmented tankcars frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
tankwagons and compartmented tankwagons, 1,000 gals. min. frt. alld E lb. .19 - —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c. per lb. higher in West
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
dl-Tryptophane, fib. ctns., works. lb.75.00 - —
Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .22¾- .23¼
tanks, New York lb. .21 - .21¼
tanks, domestic mills lb. .21 - —
Tungsten metal powd., 2-5 microns, dms., works lb. 3.73 - —
Tungstic acid, tech. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 2.40 - 2.65
Turkey red bbls. works lb. .62 —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Turpentine oil, NF ens. dms lb. .28 .45
Tyrothricin, USP bots gram .55 58
Tuscan red, bbls. frt. equald lb. .26 33

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .35 - .39½
Ultramarine blue, jobbing types, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —
Regular types, dry bbls., same basis lb. .22½- .35
Ultramarine blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport 1¼c). Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines Kansas City, Lincoln Omaha St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald with Chicago
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs. c.l. works lb. .07 - .07¾
bgs. l.c.l. works lb. .07¼- .08
Burnt, Turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .07¾- —
Raw, American bgs. works lb. .07½- .08¼
Turkey-type bgs. works lb. .06¾- .07
Undecylenic acid dms. lb. 1.45 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root)
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E ton.125.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd E. ex whse, ton.145.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd. E ton.110.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor A and B grades N basis, tanks, Belle W Va ton.128.00 - —
C grade, tanks, same basis ton.124.50 - —
37 grade, tanks same basis ton.153.00 - —
Urethane USP, dms., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .85 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls lb. .17 - .19

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. lb. .35 - —
Indian, bgs lb. .29 - —
dl-Valine, dms., works lb.21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.88.00 -90.00
Valonia cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.66.00 -67.00
Valonia extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .11 - —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vandyke brown, bbls., works lb. .09½- .12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 9.00 - 9.75
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 8.75 - 9.00
whole, tins lb. 9.25 - 9.75
Tahiti, cs. lb. 7.50 - —
Vanillin, ex lignin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.85 - 3.10
100-lb. fib dms., smaller lots, lb. 2.95 - 3.10
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works, lb. .0475- —
20%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0675- —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns lb.13.00 -13.75
Haitian, cs. lb.11.00 -11.50
Java, cns lb.11.75 -12.25
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA, 250-lb bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 4.50 - —
Victoria blue toner, bbls., prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.
Vinyl acetate monomer, Zone 1, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .17½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd lb. .18 - —
Zone 2, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gals., dlvd lb. .19 - —
Zone 1 is all continental U. S. except Zone 2. Zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .11 - .12
Vinyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
USP, anesthesia, bots., 50cc. hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
USP, anesthesia, bots., 75cc. hospitals bot. 1.36 - —
Vinyl ethyl ether, tech., dms., works lb. .30 - —
Vinyl isobutyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Vinyl methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .30 - —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of sixty days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period full refund is made.
Vinyl propionate, monomer dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works lb. 1.34 - —
1 to 9 dms., works lb. 1.48 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.31 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
Viosterol, in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02½- —
Virginia type red, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads, 500,000 A units per gram, gram. .07¼- —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.67.50 - —
dry, 325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.43.88 - —
dry, 250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.33.75 - —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
Vitamin A, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Vitamin A, palmitate, liq. 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., 1-10 gram vials. gram.215.00 - —
Oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 10 grams of B_{12} activity. gram.175.00 - —
0.1 percent triturations of cryst. B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10 kilo.247.00 - —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid).
Vitamin D (see Codliver and Fish-liver oils. Calciferol and Viosterol).
Vitamin D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.42.50 - —
850,000 units per gram less than kilo lots kilo.45.00 - —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil)
Vitamin G (see Riboflavin)
Vitamin H (see Biotin).
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione)
Vitamin K_1, 25 gram bots gram 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls. lb. 2.10 - —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb 1.95 - —
dms., 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.05 - —
cns., 5-24-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.15 - —
Watchung-type reds, bbls lb 1.95 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bls., ex dock ton.78.50 - —
Merchantable, bls., ex dock ton.73.00 - —
Wattle extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls. lb. .08¼- .08½
Solid, East Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .08275- —
Solid, South Africa, 60% tannin, bgs. ex dock lb. .0840- —

Waxes

Wax quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms gal.11.25 - —
Wheat starch (see Starch, wheat).
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .18 - .19
White precipitate, USP powd. dms., lb 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate)
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls lb. .18 - —
Thin, rossed, bls. lb. .21 - —
Wintergreen oil, USP, nat., northern, ens lb 6.33 -10.30
USP, nat., southern, cns lb. 3.75 - 4.10
Wintergreen oil, syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Witch hazel bark, bls. lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls. lb. .22 - —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works ton.39.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ton.56.00 - —
Medium, bgs. c.l., works ton 27.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ton.44.00 - —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil).
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
Woolfat, USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, Levant, bgs lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil, NF).
Wormwood oil, cns. lb. 4.90 - 5.50

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .32 - —
Chicago, dist. gal. .34 - —
Cleveland dist. gal. .34½- —
Geneva, Utah gal. .29 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .34 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .31¼- —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .34 - —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia dist. gal. .33 - —
Pittsburgh dist. gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .33 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .34 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32½- —
Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks, works:
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .31¼- —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .34 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .31¼- —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .34 - —
Xylenol, cryst., 45°-47° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
Cryst. 56°-53°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
60°-62°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9°C., dry above 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.30 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.05 - —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7-9°C., dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.15 - —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —

Xylol

Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara yara oil, crs.	lb.	2.15	2.65
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, Saccharomyces, dlvd.	lb.	.27	—
Dry, USP 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.47	—
Yeast, brewers, dry, USP, 90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.52	—
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.6	—
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.69	—
Torula USP dlvd	lb	18	—
Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb	42	43
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, bots	lb.	49.00	25.00

Yellow Pigments

Yellow pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow.

Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, extra, bots	lb.	28.00	40.00
Madagascar, bots	lb	No. Stocks.	
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tins.	oz.	3.75	4.25

Z

Zein bgs. 36,000-lb. lots or more.	lb.	.38	—
bgs. 1,000 to 36,000-lb lots, works.	lb.	.40	—
bgs. smaller lots, works	lb.	.43	—
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms.	lb.	.53	—
Tech., dms. works	lb.	.29½	.29½
Zinc borate bgs. c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.192	—
bgs. l.c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.202	—
Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.42	—
Precip., powd., dms.	lb.	.26	—
Soln 50% dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.80	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.40	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	5.15	—
Zinc chloride tech., fused, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	10.70	—
dms. l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.20	—
gran., fib dms., c.l. works.	100 lbs.	11.45	—
fib dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.95	—
Zinc chromate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.29	—
Basic, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.34	—
Zinc cyanide dms. 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.55	—
dms. smaller lots works	lb.	.57	—
Zinc dust, coml., bbls. c.l. works	lb.	.1360	—
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
Zinc fluoride, bbls. works	lb.	.49	.50
Zinc hydrosulfite dms. c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21½	—
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.23½	—
Zinc metal prime western slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.10	—
Prime western, slabs, New York.	lb.	.10½	—
Zinc naphthenate, liq. 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.27	—
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.33	—
Zinc nitrate tech., cryst., bbls., works	lb.	.20	—
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, lead-free bgs. c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½	—
bgs. l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	—
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld	lb.	.15½	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
50% bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15⅞	—
bgs. l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.16⅞	—
Zinc oxide pigment, French process, green seal, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld.	lb.	.15¾	—
bgs. l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.15¼	—
bgs. l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.16¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼	—
USP, ctns. c.l., frt alld	lb.	.17¼	—
ctns., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼	—
Zinc oxide Pac Coast prices 1c. higher.			
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF gran., dms	lb.	.43	.44
NF, powd., dms	lb.	.46	.53
Zinc resinate, precip. 7.2-7.6% Zn, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.36¼	—
Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works	lb.	.12½	.14
Zinc stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.,	lb.	.41	—
ctns., l.c.l.	lb.	.42	.46
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	100 lbs.	8.75	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E	100 lbs.	9.75	—
USP, gran., dms.,	lb.	.26	—
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher			
Zinc sulfide pure, bgs., c.l. dlvd	lb.	.2530	—
Zinc undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.00	—
Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromate).			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.25	—
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.65	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.35	—
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate basic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.26	—
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.03¼	—
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅜	—
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.04	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.06½	—
Zircon (G), milled, bgs. c.l. works.	lb.	.04⅛	—
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅜	—
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.04⅝	—
bgs., 500-1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.07½	—
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher			
Zirconium acetate, 15% soln., ZrO, c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works	lb.	.23	—
Zirconium hydride, powd., dms., works	lb.	7.25	9.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
Electric-fused, lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.45½	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.48	—
Zirconium oxide, electric-fused, milled, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.59	—
bgs., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.59½	—
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60	—
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60½	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.63	—
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO., bgs., works	lb.	.55	.82
Opacifier grade, 85-90% ZrO., bgs.,	lb.	.27	.50
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs.	lb.	.62	.85
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.35½	—

Polyethylene Poses Challenge to Paper Future

—Continued from page 5

of you have pondered over a great deal in the past.

"Take, for example, the packaging of rosin and similar sticky products which normally are not shipped in bags since they couldn't be readily handled except as a molten liquid or as freshly crushed particles which are ultimately agglomerated and will be difficult to adapt to automatic filling equipment.

"Apparently this problem now has been solved by a resin manufacturer, but it could have resulted in increasing the number of sales for a number of years had the paper industry itself tackled it.

"Another problem involving large-scale use of bags in the future trend in fertilizer usage," Dr. Sweeney said. "Advance in bulk-handling materials constitutes at least some threat to the market for paper.

"One obvious defensive research project that I am sure has been going on all throughout the industry is: how will we make an adequate bag cheaper? But how much farther than this is the paper industry justified in going?

"Should it look in some detail at the problems of handling fertilizer in the field, even to the point of developing mechanized systems in which the bag would be an integral part?

"Certainly there is possibly more incentive for the paper manufacturer to do this than the fertilizer manufacturer. Here is a possible example of a need to solve a customer's customer's problem!

"Another area of unlimited promise for paper is related to radiation sterilization of food. The tremendous research effort of the Quartermaster Corps seems certain to present many new packaging opportunities in the not-too-far-distant future.

"Will the bulk of this go to the plastics or to paper? Also related to this is the need for a rodent-repellant outer package. The research possibilities are here," Dr. Sweeney concluded.

United Dye Stocks Trading

—Continued from page 5

average net earnings after taxes of the last three years are below $200,000.

United Dye & Chemical reportedly, had net losses from 1954 through 1956 and through nine months of 1957. Its market value was said to be $1,774,736 on February 19.

V. D. Dardi, president of United Dye, called the move by the stock exchange "regrettable," saying that the company had shown at a public hearing that it was "in sounder condition than at any time in its recent history." He said listing on another national securities exchange "is now under management considerations."

Koppers Sets Up Unit

—Continued from page 5

the changes we will be better able to concentrate efforts in both fields. A large plant to make the new high-density polyethylene is just coming on stream at Port Reading, N. J., and a new plant for making expandable polystyrene will go into operation at Kobuta, Pa., shortly. These plants represent a considerable expansion of our plastics operations. Koppers also has plans for growth in the fine chemicals field which we feel can be carried out better by a separate division."

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Chemistry Can Cool It

Apart from their overburdening with economic problems stemming from featherbedded costs and subsidized competition, the railroads still have mechanical operating troubles, some of them as old as railroading itself. One of those derives from the hot box, with which many railroad passengers have a bit of acquaintance, ranging from seeing an attendant go from box to box with a relieving longspout oilcan along a train on a station track, to peevishly sitting out the cooling of a hot box which has stalled a train in a scenically most uninteresting sector of the country being transversed of necessity and in a hurry.

A hot box can seriously damage a car or an engine and can cause bad wrecks. It is an overheating of the contacting end of an axle and the bearing by which it is supported, with consequent burning up of lubrication. Its prevention has long and variously been sought by way of both construction an lubrication improvements. Progress has not been satisfactory: hot box troubles in 1957 were reported to have set the worst record in five years.

The Association of American Railroads has been studying the hot box problem for years. It has had the cooperation of railroad companies, the builders of cars, and suppliers of other mechanical equipment. Methods reaching the stage of substantial experimental application run about equally divided between the construction of bearings and the application of lubricants. The association is reported to have issued a directive that the long-common lubricating method employing loose cotton waste saturated with a petroleum oil of appropriate specifications, be replaced by 1960. So far, the use of substitutes for the waste has not been satisfactory.

It is at this point that the hot box problem takes on a distinctly chemical aspect. The fundmental need has quite convincingly been demonstrated to be for a substitute for oil as a lubricant. In these days of talk about chemically constructed solid fuels, there is reason to expect that something more than talk can be offered toward the providing of a solid lubricant. That, of course, is a chemical job. Solid lubricants are in use in many fields of mechanical motion. One can be developed to meet the needs of the railroads. The progress in the synthesizing of special waxes offers a promising starting point. The progress in the utilization of powdered metals is interestingly contributory. There is, of course, also that old reliable dry lubricant—graphite—which can be fitted into almost any composition quite simply.

The railroads of this country are not getting the treatment of which they are so fully deserving because of what they have done, are doing, and can do in the full essential service of the public. They should be relieved of all burdening handicaps with which scientific and technical advancement can be expected to deal. The hot box is in that category. Chemical and mechanical technics should be applied collaboratively toward the termination of the long and widely persistent recurrence of its threat to service and safety.

For Better Health

April 7 will be World Health Day, because it will be the tenth anniversary of the World Health Organization. In announcing that event, the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau, regonal WHO office, has said: "This day should serve to review and publicize the strides made toward our goal—'the highest level of health'—during the past decade."

It is to be recommended that all those in industrial, commercial, and professional lines in any way contributing to the attainment of the commendable WHO goal, and especially those whose contributions include support of such services as those of the Health Information Foundation, make a dedicated endeavor to be adequately equipped with and to make the fullest possible use of material which will give the public a more authentic concept of health conditions and their promotion than it is getting or can get from the published squabblings of protagonists and antagonists of policies and practices vehemently referred to as "socialized medicine" or "monopolized medicine," the advertising of tranquilizers, the trafficking in all sorts of "happy pills" and "dream pills," the handling of narcotic addiction, and a need for more than five million dollars in federal help in dealing with the growing problem of venereal diseases.

There should be a properly coordinated program of public education in health progress from community to national levels. It should draw adequately upon the experience of all available contributors and upon the informative WHO articles which present the achievements in the nature of new technical means, intensified educational programs, improved health legislation, expanded facilities for the rapid exchange of medical information, some notable improvements in sanitation, nutrition, communicable disease control.

Among the subjects with which the WHO articles have usefully informatively to do are "A Glance Back and a Look Ahead," "What Has Happened to Quarantine," "Why We Live Twice as Long as Our Grandfathers," "Ten Years of Health Progress in the Americas," "A Dream That May Come True."

It will be the comment of some who have a serious interest in the promulgation of health education, as well as services, that the story of progress should not pass over the lack or neglect which is logically to be inferred from the learned opinions that have attributed recent increases in cases of leukemia, Hodgkins disease, and aplastic anemia to the unrestricted, inconsiderate mass application of pesticidal sprays. It will be well for those developing publicizing programs to learn something about the progress in that connection represented by the introduction of the low-toxicity replacer of the popular new insecticides—the synthesized successor of the good old "insect powder." The Department of Agriculture has been testing the new material; but there is no indication when—or even if—its production will reach a promising stature.

The highest possible level of health is a most desirable, most commendable goal. Its attainment with reference to the greatest numbers of persons presents difficult technical, professional, and financial problems. But, those problems can be solved if the example of the World Health Organization is put into adequate practicable application at all levels of the still existing need.

Canadian Opportunities

Canada will have a national election March 31. Its two political parties have issued somewhat definite statements of their respective programs, and campaigning at the top (prime minister) level has got under way.

Leaders in all sectors and subdivisions of United States business will be wise to keep progressively informed on all aspects of the Canadian campaign, because its results can be, and doubtless will be, influentially contributory to the relations between this country and its northern neighbor—and friend—relations which should be in all respects fully representative of people-to-people diplomacy.

It is especially in point that the leader of the Liberal Party, who recently received the Nobel peace prize, is a fervent believer in the efficacy of and necessity for freer trade in the establishment and maintenance of world peace. In accepting the Nobel award in Oslo, he spoke most appreciatively of the potentialities of the Western European common market and its associated free trade area and asked: "Is it not time to begin to think in terms of an economic interdependence that would bridge the Atlantic; that would at least break down the barrier between dollar and non-dollar countries? . . . We cannot have one world at peace without a general social and economic progress in the same direction . . . For substantial progress on those lines we need the degree of efficiency that comes only with the freest possible movement of commerce through the world, binding people together, providing the basis of international investment and expansion, and thereby, I hope, making for peace."

The role of Canada in world affairs is going to be substantially expanded in all respects as its business position responds to the promotive stimulation which it will get as the St. Lawrence Seaway goes along operatively. There is pertinent recognition of that fact in the recent introduction in the lower house of congress of a resolution requesting a survey to determine the feasibility of a waterway connecting the seaway and New York harbor. Both candidates for the top Canadian office are looking at the needs to which the seaway-promoted growth will give rise.

US business leaders should watch the Canadian campaign closely, so that they have some basis for the necessary evaluating of the results of the election. At the same time, they should concern themselves seriously with the opportunities, which will be afforded for feeling the pulse of Canadian thinking and planning in all areas of economy by way of participation in the Montreal International Trade Fair, to be conducted May 30 to June 8, in which substantial and attractive space was set aside for US exhibitors several months ago.

The Bureau of Foreign Commerce has reported that the "success of the Montreal fair as a common marketplace" was demonstrated in 1957 "in tangible terms of sales and other enthusiastic response." Because the progress of the St. Lawrence Seaway is going to make Montreal in due course one of the most actively important cities in North America, the potentialities of its fair as a common marketplace are immeasureably greater this year, and the opportunities which it will afford US business to look, listen, and learn will be limited only by the scope of the capabilities in such contacts as are applied to their recognition and utilization.

Washington Talks It Over

The Department of Agriculture Also Interested in Additives, But as They Affect Exported Farm Products.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

Department of Agriculture reveals that it has a keen interest in the matter of chemicals being added to foods but in an area somewhat different from that occupying congress and other branches of the government at the present time. The department's interest concerns the export market for farm products.

Under public law 480 which enables the department to sell surplus agricultural products abroad for foreign currencies, provision is made for using some of this money for research by the department in the foreign countries to find ways of broadening the market even further.

For example, some foreign buyers are reluctant to use US soybeans in certain special types of food products, and the department wants to find out why and how to correct this situation.

But another thing that is concerning the department is chemical additives, for the preservation of some of our commodities and their products is meeting objections abroad.

In a number of instances, foreign food laws do not permit chemical additives in food products. It plans to use some of the foreign currencies in utilization research looking to a solution of these problems.

By having the countries' own scientists solve these problems, USDA believes the adoption of such new knowledge by their own users will be speeded and additional markets for our farm products will be opened.

ICC Backs New Registration Bill

The Interstate Commerce Commission has backed away from its private motor carrier registration bill (S 1490) it sponsored in the senate last year, in favor of a new measure not quite so sweeping in nature. Any concern which operates its own highway carrier service will have an interest in the bill, S 3104.

What the commission wants to do is make it compulsory upon the part of every private carrier of property to identify himself to the commission every year and the number of trucks he owns or operates. The commission says it doesn't contemplate the filing of complicated or elaborate reports because the information it wants can be supplied through the simple expediency of a postcard once a year.

According to the commission, its only objective is to know who is using the highways to transport products so that it can send them copies of its safety and hours of service regulations. This might help to reduce the number of highway accidents. Some private carriers are a mite suspicious, however, claiming they see the proverbial camel's nose. They don't want to be subject to the same kind of regulations that apply to common or contract carriers.

Exploring Oilseed Uses

A special advisory committee to the Secretary of Agriculture of producers and consumers of oilseeds is recommending research to widen the uses of peanuts and oilseed products.

Specifically, the committee calls for expanded research and development studies to find new industrial uses for soybean, linseed, and safflower oils.

The aim of this work would be to learn how these products can be converted into commercially valuable coating materials and ingredients of plastics and adhesives, and to develop valuable new derivatives such as aldehyde oils.

Further investigations to isolate in such oilseeds as soybeans, linseed, tung, safflower, and castor the factors that are vital to increasing the feeding value of their meals are also important, the committee believes.

Maximum value of these meals for animal feeds can be achieved only if more information about them is made available.

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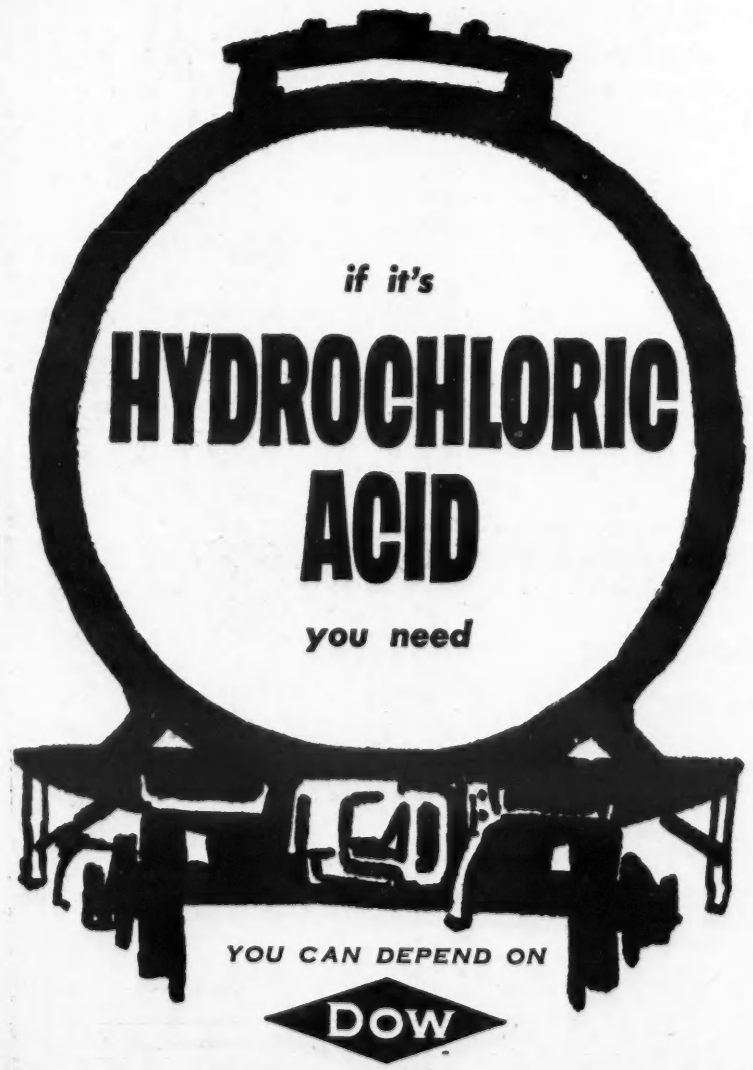

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Heavy Chemicals

Salt and lime prices were pushed up last week in the metropolitan New York area, owing to higher freight rates. The nonferrous metals continued very weak. Platinum and antimony scored declines, and almost without exception, other metals were soft. In order to bolster sagging lead and zinc markets, a major producer last week announced plans to cut back lead output by 6,000 tons a month, and zinc, by 2,000 tons in the near future. Custom smelters continue to price copper a cent and a half below primary producers' levels.

There has been some concern about large stocks in the hands of domestic sulfur producers. However, the producers themselves don't seem overly concerned about the situation.

They point out that a good supply above ground is a good selling point, and that sulfur does not deteriorate in open-air storage, so why worry?

They expect total consumption of sulfur this year to equal 1957's total. Last year, they point out, consumption was off about 3 percent from the previous year.

Export demand for caustic is only moderately active, but sellers point out supplies of dry grades have tightened, owing to cutbacks in chlorine production. Hence, they say, the current export price is firm.

The mineral acids appear to be staging a slow recovery from year-end doldrums. Sulfuric seems the slowest to recover, owing to curtained operations among its consumers, notably steel and rayon.

Price Trends

Advanced

Lime, chemical, 66c. per ton
Hydrated, 72c. per ton
Spray, 32c. per ton
Mercury, $5 per flk.
Potassium stannate, 4/10c. per lb.
Salt, rock, 1½c. per 100 lbs.
Table, 1½c. per 100 lbs.
Sodium stannate, ½c. per lb.
Stannic chloride, ½c. per lb.
Stannous chloride, anhyd., 6/10c. per lb.
Hydrous, cryst., ½c. per lb.
Stannous sulfate, 6 10c. per lb.
Tin, 1⅞c. per lb.

Reduced

Antimony, 4c. per lb.
Platinum, $2 per oz.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 22, 1957
104.60	104.58	104.63	104.27

For Current Prices See Page 9

Acids

The following preliminary figures, compiled by the Bureau of Census, report production of specified acids in tons.

	Dec.	Nov.	Percent Change
Hydrochloric	78,049	78,331	...
Nitric	247,025	231,100	+7
Phosphoric	341,132	356,873	—4
Sulphuric (gross)	1,291,551	1,315,298	—2

Chromic—Demand continues slow and spotty, primarily owing to the curtailed rate of auto production.

Hydrochloric—Production held about the same in December as in November, according to the Bureau of Census. It looks to producers as if January and February will be somewhat better than December levels. Current interest is moderately active.

Hydrofluoric—Demand continues good for this acid. Large volumes continue to be taken for stainless steel and fluorinated hydrocarbons.

Nitric—Production increased substantially in December over November levels. Last week's market was said to be showing fairly good improvement over year-end levels.

Stainless steel demand remained active, as did inquiry for use in fertilizer. Regular steel production has been low, however, and demand from that direction has been spotty.

Phosphoric—Production declined in December. Trade sources noted a pickup in inquiry last week, caused chiefly by stronger activity among fertilizer producers.

Sulfuric—This acid has been hurt by curtailed steel output. A balancing factor has been greatly increased use in fertilizer manufacture.

Steel output last week was estimated at 1,459,000 tons, as against actual output of 1,445,000 tons, or 53.5 percent of capacity the previous week, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute.

Bases and Salts

The following preliminary figures, compiled by the Bureau of Census, report production of specified chemicals, in tons.

	Dec.	Nov.	Percent Change
Calcium carbide	86,958	86,500	+ 1
Caustic soda, electrolytic	328,171	327,596	....
lime-soda process	30,243	33,987	—11
Chlorine gas	320,994	319,749	....
Soda ash	372,603	404,143	— 8

Caustic Soda—Buying interest continues to hold up moderately well, and this material remains in a better market position than its co-product, chlorine.

Producers have warned of a possible tightening in supply because of chlorine cutbacks. However, only local shortages have been reported, and generally, supplies continue adequate to meet needs.

Where the tightening of supplies has helped is in the export market. The current New York export price of $3.10 per cwt. for solid has held up for some time now, and the feeling is that the price is steadily becoming firmer.

In fact, sources point out that if supplies get any tighter here, and demand from abroad holds the same, export quotations are likely to rise.

Present demand from Brazil is slowing down, not because consumers there are stocked up, but because of the dollar shortage and the high cruzeiro rate.

In this case, exporters point out, the tendency is to purchase caustic from the softer currency areas, notably European countries.

The drop in chartering rates has not had much of an effect on this market, it was reported. Reason is that only on rare occasions is there call for a whole shipload of caustic, and since only partial loads are gennerally required, the freight rate difference is not felt very much.

Chlorine—Production did not change much in December from November levels. Demand last week continued slow. Optimism still prevailed, however, that consumers would turn more active in the near future.

Lime— Owing to higher freight rates, lime prices in the New York area were raised. Chemical quicklime was quoted at $21.20 per ton, bulk, 50,000-pound carlots; hydrated, $24.45, bulk, same basis, and spray, $27.95, same basis.

Soda Ash — Considering everything, trade sources say this chemical is moving fairly well. They conceded that flat glass demand is off, and that dense ash sales in that direction have declined accordingly.

This is because of curtailment of production in the automotive industry and in building construction. Another factor is that good quality flat glass has been imported in sizable quantity.

On the bright side in the glass industry, good amounts of light and dense ash are going to glass container makers. The bottle trade is building up inventories at this time for the summer beverage season.

The paper industry is said to be making a comeback following the extended year-end slack period. As a consequence, interest has picked up in this quarter.

Aluminum production is fairly well maintained, but alkali producers are at odds trying to figure out how much soda ash to ship to the industry, since consumers themselves don't know whether to operate or shut down their potlines in view of uncertain marketing conditions.

Sulfur—Domestic Frasch producers predict that the outlook for total sulfur consumption for 1958 will be about the same as that for 1957.

Last year, they point out, consumption was off about 3 percent from the previous year. There has been some concern expressed recently about the buildup in inventories.

However, the domestic industry does not appear to be concerned about stocks on hand. It was pointed out that sulfur

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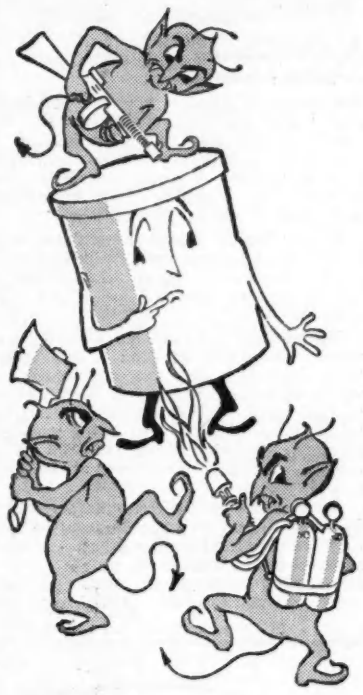

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Heavy Chemicals

can be stored above ground without difficulty, and does not deteriorate.

Also, sellers recall that in the past, a large stockpile of sulfur has always been a good selling point, since consumers like to buy with the assurance that their supply isn't going to be cut off.

Domestic producers have been active in recent months in Mexican domes. One company is now acumulating a stockpile, estimated at about 100,000 tons. Another is drilling test holes, and actively engaging in exploration and development.

The Mexican producers report that no new sulfur contracts are being negotiated beneath the $24-per-long ton level, and that prices have stabilized. However, this was not the whole story.

It was reported that there are still some contracts running which contain clauses guaranteeing consumers a standard differential between Mexican and US prices.

Some concern has also been evidenced regarding expansion programs for recovered sulfur, notably in Canada and France. Over the long haul, however, it looks to American and Mexican Frasch producers as if this planned increase will be pretty well absorbed by increasing rates of consumption.

Tin Salts—With higher tin, potassium stannate was 75c. to 82.3c. per pound; sodium stannate, 60.3c. to 66.2c.; stannic chloride, 76.2c. to 77.2c.; anhydrous stannous chloride, 95.8c. to $1.453; hydrous crystals, 83c. to 84c., and sulfate, $1.015 to $1.035.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Production in January declined to 139,909 tons from December's 140,033 tons, according to figures released by the Aluminum Association.

Total production in 1957 was 1,647,710 tons. Total production in January, 1957 amounted to 147,030 tons. All-time record month was July, 1956, when 151,624 tons were produced.

Antimony—This metal declined to 29c. per pound, bulk, f.o.b. works last week. It was the first price change in the metal in three years.

Copper—Primary producers held to their price of 25c. per pound, delivered US destinations, for electrolytic. However, custom smelters continued 1½c. per pound lower, same basis. Market continued soft.

Lead—Due to the long supply position, a producer last week made arrangements to cut back production by some 6,000 tons per month.

Magnesium—Production for 1957 rose sharply to 81,263 tons, from 68,346 tons in 1956, according to the Bureau of Mines. Shipments during 1957 totaled 51,570 tons.

Early reports showed estimated consumption of primary magnesium in 1957 was 47,000 tons, some 12 percent below 1956. A significant portion of the decrease was attributed to the drop in requirements for magnesium as a reducing agent to produce titanium.

Imports of magnesium in all forms during the period January-September, 1957 totaled 898 tons, which was 242 tons more than for the entire year 1956.

Exports for the January-September period totaled 1,364 tons, some 2,234 tons below total exports for the same period in 1956.

Mercury — Market remained firmer. Metal was increased at $226 to $230 per 76-pound flask, spot.

Platinum—This market was weaker. Metal declined last week to $72 to $75 per troy ounce, spot.

Selenium—Domestic production of selenium compounds in November was 59,860 pounds of contained selenium, according to the Bureau of Mines.

The output was 32.1 percent below October output of 88,914 pounds, and 35.3 percent below average monthly production in 1956. Shipments declined to 51,567 pounds in November from October's 60,627 pounds.

Imports of selenium and salts to the US in October were 9,288 pounds. Imports of selenium from Canada totaled 8,675 pounds compared with September imports of 18,203 pounds.

Silver—Bullion was quoted at 88⅝c. per troy ounce, spot, on Friday.

Tin—Straits metal edged upward, and was quoted at 94⅞c. per pound, spot on Friday.

Zinc—A major producer is planning cutbacks in production amounting to about 2,000 tons per month, chiefly owing to topheavy supplies and generally depressed market conditions.

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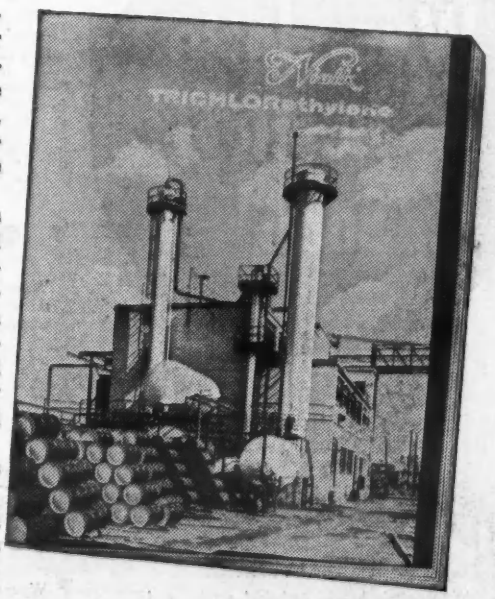

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SAACI Lines Up Calendar For Its 1958 Golf Outings

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry will hold five golf outings this year, according to Frank R. Reynolds of Publicker Industries, Inc., chairman of the SAACI golf committee. The dates and locations of the five outings are:

May 20, Spring Brook Country Club, Morristown, N. J.; June 26, beefsteak dinner and golf, Dellwood Country Club, New City, N. Y.; July 22, Bonnie Briar Country Club, Larchmont, N. Y.; August 19, golf and clambake, Tamarack Country Club, Greenwich, Conn.; September 16, Hackensack Country Club, Oradell, N. J.

Wm. T. Hand Equipment Co. Formed by Veteran in Field

William T. Hand, previously vice-president of Consolidated Products Company, for thirty years, has re-entered the same field and formed Wm. T. Hand Equipment Company, Manhasset, N. Y.

Engaged as dealers in used machinery for chemical, processing and related industries, the company's operations include the purchase and sale of complete plants or single machines, refinancing and appraisals.

Pacific Coast Borax Granted Award For the 'Open Pit Mine of the Year'

Pacific Coast Borax Company, New York, a division of United States Borax & Chemical Corporation, has received an award from "Mining World" for an outstanding construction and engineering job of the "Open Pit Mine of the year." The award was accepted on behalf of the company by W. H. Wamsley, mine superintendent.

The open pit mine, located at Boron, Cal., was started in early 1956 and over 7 million tons of overburden had been removed at the time the main ore body was reached in April of 1957. A formal dedication of the open pit and refining and concentrating plant, constructed at a cost of $20 million, was held on November 13, 1957.

Plastics Producers Lower

—Continued from page 3

crystal at 24¼ cents and color at 27¼ cents a pound.

In announcing the price change, which it said was aimed at meeting "the competitive market situation on a limited line of our products," Dow indicated that it has discontinued a group of original standard colors which are now in very limited demand.

High-density polyethylene's base price was slashed 4 cents a pound by three major producers—Hercules Powder Company of Wilmington, Del., W. R. Grace & Co. of New York and Phillips Chemical Company of Bartlesville, Okla. The new base price is 43 cents per pound.

Hercules, which laid claim to initiating the price change, said the new 43-cent quotation is for quantities in carload lots and pertains to the general-purpose types of its "Hi-fax" high-density polyethylene. Similar reductions in the price per pound in less-than- carload quantities were also effected.

In going along with the 4-cent price cut for the firm's "Grex" high-density polyethylene, E. E. Winne, vice-president of Grace's polymer chemicals division, said he regarded the move as "particularly appropriate at this time."

"A considerable number of applications which are ready to move from the development stage into commercial production should be accelerated by this price decrease," he explained. "Many more commercial applications should follow in the near future."

Phillips originally offered a discount plan which put the base price for its "Marlex" high-density polyethylene at 45 cents a pound. In response to an OPD query, the company indicated later it was meeting the competitive base price of 43 cents a pound.

Bill Wolf Starts Own Business

Bill Wolf who has been connected with the used machinery business for over thirty-five years has started out for himself at 2708 Carol road, Union, N. J., as Bill Wolf, Inc. Mr. Wolf will continue to purchase, recondition and sell machinery and equipment for the chemical, process and allied industries.

Pesticide Tolerance in Milk Plea Rejected Again by FDA

The Food and Drug Administration has again refused to modify its policy against permissive amounts of pesticide chemicals in the nation's milk supply.

An application of American Cyanamid Company, New York, for a tolerance of 0.4 part per million for residues of malathion in milk has been rejected by the agency. In an amendment to its regulations for pesticide tolerances, FDA has set the tolerance for the chemical in milk at zero.

FDA announces that Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has filed a petition for establishment of tolerances for residues of inorganic bromides from soil treatment with ethylene bromide at 50 parts per million in or on okra, and 40 parts per million in or on pineapples.

Hydrofluoric Facility

—Continued from page 3

the nation's primary producer of hydrofluoric acid, has other installations at Marcus Hook, Pa., and Baton Rouge, La. Its Canadian affiliate — Nichols Chemical Company, Ltd.—recently completed construction of Canada's first hydrofluoric acid facility at Valleyfield, Que.

"These plants, together with the one at Nitro, W. Va., will provide sufficient installed capacity to meet all of industry's needs for the foreseeable future," Mr. Fooshee said.

He pointed out that the division has a wholly integrated position in hydrofluoric acid, including the raw materials from which it is manufactured, fluorspar and sulfuric acid. "In addition to mines and mills, General Chemical owns extensive fluorspar deposits which help assure our continued ability to meet expanded needs," he said.

Besides producing hydrofluoric acid for industrial consumers, General Chemical employs large tonnages to manufacture a wide range of organic and inorganic fluorides among which are "Genetron" refrigerants and aerosol propellants.

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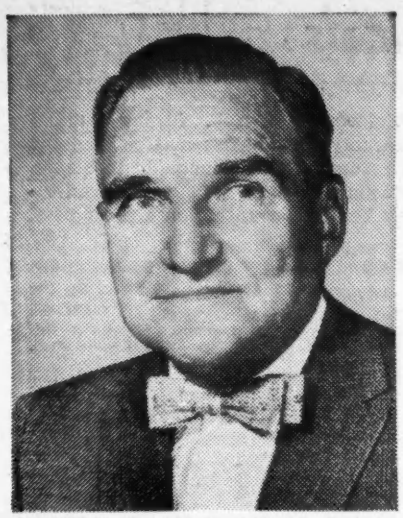

AMERICAN POTASH SECRETARY: Frederick Marsic, elevated from assistant secretary to secretary of American Potash & Chemical Corporation, Los Angeles.

Monsanto Australian Unit To Buy Chemical Firms

Monsanto Chemicals (Australia), Ltd., has entered into an agreement with drug houses of Australia, Melbourne, to purchase all outstanding shares of two of that company's subsidiaries.

The two companies being acquired from Drug Houses of Australia are Beetle Elliott, Pty., Ltd., and D. H. A. (Chemicals) Pty., Ltd.

Beetle Elliott manufactures plastics materials, principally phenolic, urea and melamine molding powders, as well as polyvinyl acetate emulsions.

D.H.A. (Chemicals) manufactures sulfuric acid, phenothiazine, some inorganic salts and various agricultural chemicals.

Both companies operate plants in the Sydney and Melbourne areas. The principal shareowners of Monsanto Chemicals (Australia), Ltd., are Monsanto Chemicals, Ltd. (England), and Monsanto Chemical Company of St. Louis, Mo.

Chemical Industry

—*Continued from page 3*

aims, H. B. McCoy, BDSA Administrator, in a letter to those canvassed, said:

"The Federal Civil Defense Administration, with technical advice and assistance from other federal agencies including BDSA, will determine requirements for the items under attack conditions. These requirements, together with military and foreign requirements, will be matched against inventories (including wholesale and retail inventories which will be developed through other surveys) and production data to enable a determination of the ability of the nation to meet its needs for such items. Thereafter, measures will be considered to remedy the potential post-attack short-supply situations."

The BDSA has asked for a report on the questionaires within thirty days.

Pollution 'Headache' Same

—*Continued from page 5*

MCA has maintained a continuing study of the problem.

In virtually every instance of progress in air pollution abatement, MCA says, there has been a cooperative effort on the part of the public, government and industry. Apparently, the primary key involved is information and understanding, and the role often played by newspapers that adopt pollution abatement as a continuing crusade should not be underestimated.

Complimentary copies of "A Rational Approach to Air Pollution Legislation" are available, on request, from Manufacturing Chemists' Association, 1625 Eye street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Hooker-Foote Firm

—*Continued from page 3*

lithium perchlorate and ammonium perchlorate, while Hooker is already a manufacturer of sodium perchlorate and potassium perchlorate.

The joint venture is a bid for the larger market which the two companies expect will develop as a result of the present emphasis on solid propellant systems as opposed to liquid fuel systems.

In explaining the choice of a corporate name for the jointly held company (HEF, Inc.), Hooker and Foote said it was selected because it combines the initials of the two parent organizations, and also signifies high energy fuels.

According to the Hooker-Foote statement, the new company expects ultimately to operate rocket propellant facilities and plans for such an installation will be announced later.

Catalin Corporation Offers 14 Chemical Intermediates

Fourteen chemical intermediates and specialties have been made available by Catalin Corporation of America, New York.

Catalin enters the intermediates and specialties field following a program of research and development conducted at the company's laboratories at Fords, N. J. In addition to this program, a recent cross licensing agreement between Catalin and Societe Francaise D'Organo - Synthese calls for an exchange of know-how, technical information and formulas for chemical intermediates.

Ferro Fills Board Post

Ferro Corporation, Bedford, Ohio, has elected Ralph S. Tyler, jr., to its board of directors. Mr. Tyler's election fills the board vacancy created earlier by the death of C. Dudley Clawson, president.

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Bulk density, weight per cubic foot	60 lb.	28 lb.	24 lb.	8½ lb.	5 lb.	5.5 lb.	15 to 25 lb.	app. 20 lb.
Ignition loss:	0.5%	1.5%	2.5%	1.9%	3.0%	56.5%	PASSES N. F. X SPECIFICATIONS	31.4%
Chloride (as Cl):	0.08	0.1	0.2	0.25	0.25	0.1		
Analysis, ignited basis:						NOT IGNITED		NOT IGNITED
SiO_2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.15		0.20
Fe_2O_3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.08		0.15
Al_2O_3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.08		0.15
CaO	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.7		0.7
Mn				0.01	0.01	0.00		
Free Moisture						1.5		2.0
Screen test: Through 200 mesh		95%		99.9%	99.9%	99.99%	99.0%	99.0%
Screen test: Through 325 mesh			99.5%	99.5%	99.5%	99.5%		

M-57-1

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Agricultural Chemicals

Trade sources were inclined to be a bit gloomy last week. Strong demand for fertilizers, which normally begins in February, just hasn't materialized for many items, they remarked, adding that the weather was principally to blame. Some in the trade expect that buying this season will be of the strictly hand-to-mouth variety. At any rate, those of optimistic bent are counting on a short peak season with rapid mouvement of material sufficient to compensate for sales losses sustained thus far.

Producers in many instances are still faced with large inventories which reflect not only limited buying interest but also the refusal of many formulators to store material as they have done in past years. Recently, some of the major potash producers who have a real case of inventory-itis mentioned this last as a factor contributing to their long supply position.

Importers of French potash are currently making deliveries against orders placed earlier in the season. They expect sales to approximate those of the previous year.

The Chilean nitrate market is rather dull at present. Importers of this material except demand to break loose as soon as the weather clears. As one man in the trade put it, buying interest has got to improve if there's to be a spring grain crop.

There's been a good deal of price activity in the animal proteins recently. And prices climbed again last week. Blood and hoofmeal were up twenty-five cents at Chicago. A similar advance in the price of tankage was recorded at both New York and Chicago. Last week's price on tankage in the windy city was $7, the highest of record in the past several years, according to a dealer here.

A DDT producer has announced price advances amounting to three cents per pound on both powdered and flake material. This brought the quote on flake to twenty-two cents per pound, carlots, works. Powdered same basis is quoted at twenty-three cents. A differential of one cent exists between these prices and those quoted by the majority of other producers who increased prices the last week in November.

Effective April 1, the price of both high and low gamma benzene hexachloride will advance to .825 cents per pound, according to an announcement from a producer last week. The current price is .75 cents per pound.

Price Trends

Advanced
Blood, Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton
Hoofmeal, Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton.
Tankage, N. Y., Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 21, 1957
108.76	108.72	108.26	110.21

For Current Prices See Page 9

A trade source mentioned that hoofmeal was in relatively short supply due to stronger inquiry from industrial outlets. Blood and tankage offerings were limited last week while demand from the feed manufacturing trade—particularly, for cattle feed in the midwest—was brisk.

Phosphate—Nothing of real significance has happened in this market since prices on Florida rock were reduced 10c. per long ton the last week in January. Demand is still rather weak, trade sources said. They claimed the weather was at fault.

Potash—From all reports, it appears that the overall market picture has been a pretty static affair in recent weeks. Domestic producers are still up against it as far as inventories are concerned. And the lack of any decided pick-up in business so far in February hasn't helped matters any. As reported in OPD last week, some producers have curtailed production at Carlsbad, New Mexico mines where some ninety percent of the nation's potash is produced.

Sources in the trade attribute the supply buildup to lax demand this season and also to the backlog of material that went unsold last year. It's hoped that business in March and April will compensate for the lack of buying interest currently.

Importers of potash, of course, are not in the same boat with domestic producers. They said last week that they are at present making deliveries against orders placed at the beginning of the fertilizer year. They noted that shipments have been normal and without delay. Cancellations of orders, reportedly, are few and far between.

It's expected that sales of imported potash will closely approximate—possibly, surpass by a slim margin—those of the preceding year. Prices established last October 1 are still in effect.

Sodium Nitrate—This time last year order books looked a bit better, a spokesman for an importer of sodium nitrate said last week. However, he expected a spurt of activity in the market once weather conditions improve.

No decided drop-off in sodium nitrate consumption is expected this season, sources mentioned. And at the moment they considered existing prices firm with no indication of any changes. They pointed out that producers not only in the fertilizer line but generally have found price reductions today will not necessarily move more material tomorrow.

Superphosphate—Demand for triple has been sufficient to maintain a fairly well-balanced market, a member of the trade pointed out last week. Normal superphosphate, on the other hand, is not in such an enviable position. Supplies are long and demand is slow. The overall export market is dull.

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonium Sulfate—Major producers, for all intents and purposes, are out of the export market till July 1. What material they currently have on hand has been earmarked for domestic consumers. Japan, US producers principal competitor for foreign business is also sold out following brisk trading with China and India, among others.

Some months ago, the Japanese government issued a report to the effect that they were increasing ammonium sulfate production this year to meet domestic and foreign requirements. And though Japan has expanded its export activities this season, it has not affected US exporters, a trade member said last week.

Anhydrous Ammonia — Normally, the shipping season for this and other fertilizer materials is well underway by mid-February. This year, producers mentioned last week, adverse weather conditions have been the cog in the wheel. But they're hoping that once the weather allows buying interest will be sufficiently strong to make up for the sales losses sustained so far.

Supplies of anhydrous ammonia are readily available at present and there's little likelihood of any shortage later this year, trade men report.

Consumption of anhydrous ammonia while not restricted to any particular area of the country is greater in the midwest than in the east.

Animal Proteins—Prices continued a seasonal climb last week. Chicago postings on both animal blood and hoofmeal were advanced 25c. to $6.75 and $5.75 per unit ton, respectively. Tankage at both New York and Chicago also was up 25c. per unit ton. Asking price for tankage at Chicago last week was $7 per unit ton, the highest in several years, according to a dealer here.

Pesticides

BHC—A producer has announced a price increase in technical benzene hexachloride, effective April 1. The new price will be .825c. per pound gamma unit, freight allowed in truckload or carload quantities to any US destination. This price applies to both high and low gamma BHC and includes export as well as domestic business.

The company says it will accept orders at the present price of .75c. per pound during March to the extent of available inventories.

Parathion—Orders for both ethyl and methyl parathion are starting to come in, a producer reported last week, and he expected a big increase in business in March.

Petroleum Derivatives

Freight rates on two items — hexane and heptane — were prodded upward somewhat last week following the general freight rate advance a few weeks previous. The new rates are 1/10c. to 2/10c. per gallon over the previous freight schedule. Other than these minor adjustments, no movement of any note was observed in this market. The recent extreme weather conditions prevailing through the country may effect heating oils, i.e., LPG's and others. On the other hand, the heavy snows have curtailed travel, thus softening gasoline demand and through this development, cutting into demand for such contributing items as hexane, heptane, etc. In other areas of the market, steel and automobile production continued slow and uneven and the presence of economic recession is no longer questioned. The depths to which this factor will reach, and to which level it will touch the petroleum derivatives market, remains to be seen. Some, including government optimists, feel that the seasonal period pending should root us out of the doldrums. However, this appears to be the view of only a limited few and no conditions present in the market at this time seems to substantiate it.

LPG sales in 1965 are expected to total 9.8 billion gallons, according to Southwest Research Institute. If the present trend continues, the report noted, about 30 percent of this total will go into chemical manufacturing. According to another LPG report, made by a major producer on 1957 output, sales during last year totaled 6.9 billion gallons, an increase of 4.1 percent over those in 1956. In its annual survey, the company reported an increase of 7.9 percent for the motor fuel market, resulting in a gain of 4.5 percent in combined domestic and motor fuel use. LPG sales for chemical and rubber manufacturing increased 5.2 percent; industrial and miscellaneous uses rose 1.4 percent; and utility gas use dropped 4.2 percent.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 21, 1957
106.73	106.73	106.74	105.71

For Current Prices See Page 9

Solvents and Diluents

Benzene—The market continued unmoved from previous levels last week, dealers and producers here on spot reported. Sales and production remained at their previous soft positions. Out-of-the-country production and shipping, which at one time was of some influence in this market, appears to have abated to the point where it can no longer move the market in one direction or another. Other influence factors are, of course, the softening tone in the general economy, and the weakened status of the demand picture for this material that had prevailed previous to the present period.

Heptane—The freight price of this material was hiked by one major producer last week following movement in the same direction by other handlers during the week previous. The current hike in freight schedule for both heptane and hexane is 1/10c. to 2/10c. per gallon over the previous schedule. The move was attributed to the previously arrived at general freight price advance. The new schedule will particularly come into play in the mid-west and western areas.

Rubber Solvents—Prices remained unchanged for this material last week. A report from the Rubber Manufacturers Association noted that domestic consumption of new rubber in 1958 will total 1,525,000 long tons. Consumption was about 1,475,000 long tons in 1957 and 1,436,482 long tons in 1956. Synthetic rubber accounted for more than 63 percent of total United States consumption in 1957.

Toluene—No fluctuations were discernable in this market last week, producers and dealers here reported. The market, which has been soft in tone for some time, continued at its previous levels in all areas. Contributing elements to the present situation include, of course, the current national economic lapse. However, the position of this material had been soft previous to the present turn of events with a decline in demand that has persistantly developed strength.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended February 8 totaled 278,982,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 281,221,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 2,239,000 barrels comprising an increase of 224,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 2,463,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

LPG's

The daily average production of natural-gas liquids in November was 34.9 million gallons, 3 percent above November, 1956, according to a report by the Bureau of Mines. The daily average production of liquefied gas at refineries was 5.7 million gallons, 1.3 percent decrease below a year ago. The daily average production of LP-gas at natural gasoline and cycling plants totaled 19.8 million gallons increasing 6.5 percent over November, 1956.

The demand for liquefied gases for fuel and chemical uses in November increased 14 percent above November 1956. Stocks of LP-gases were 165 million gallons above a year ago, a decrease of 105 million gallons during the month of November. Stocks of LP-gases totaled 780 million gallons of which 653 million gallons were stored underground.

The daily average demand for natural gasoline in November was 11 million gallons, the same as November a year ago. Stocks of natural gasoline at plants and terminals in November totaled 122 million gallons a decrease of 21 million gallons since November, 1956.

Production of butane-propane mixture during November amounted to 61,207,000 gallons at plants, according to a report from the Bureau of Mines. This figure, with production at refineries, gave a total November production figure of 65,911,000 gallons. Stocks at plants, terminals and underground were tallied at 36,198,000 gallons on October 31 while stocks on November 30 were computed at 33,561,000 gallons. Demand, according to the report, was 4,032,000 gallons in deliveries from plants and terminals for use in gasoline while other uses took 64,474,000 gallons.

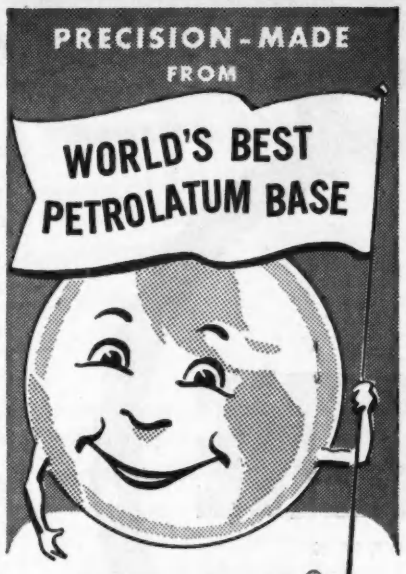
Propane—November production of this material at plants amounted to 292,084,000 according to a report by the Bureau of Mines. Production at refineries for the same month was 106,302,000 gallons and the total of the two amounted to 398,376,000 gallons. Stocks at plants, terminals and underground on October 31 amounted to 583,180,000 gallons while those on November 30 were computed at 527,145,000 gallons. Demand for November for deliveries from plants and terminals for use in gasoline amounted to 3,864,000 gallons while demand for other uses was tallied at 449,423,000 gallons.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average production of crude oil and lease condensate for the week ended February 7 was 6,858,285 barrels. Reports received from refining companies indicate that the industry as a whole ran to stills on a Bureau of Mines basis approximately 7,325,000 barrels of crude daily.

Crude oil production in Saudi Arabia during January totaled 30,330,416 barrels, or an average of 978,401 barrels per calendar day, it was reported last week. This compares with 20,621,338 barrels, or an average of 665,204 barrels per calendar day, during the same month last year.

Crude processed during January amounted to 5,775,928 barrels, an average of 186,320 barrels per calendar day.



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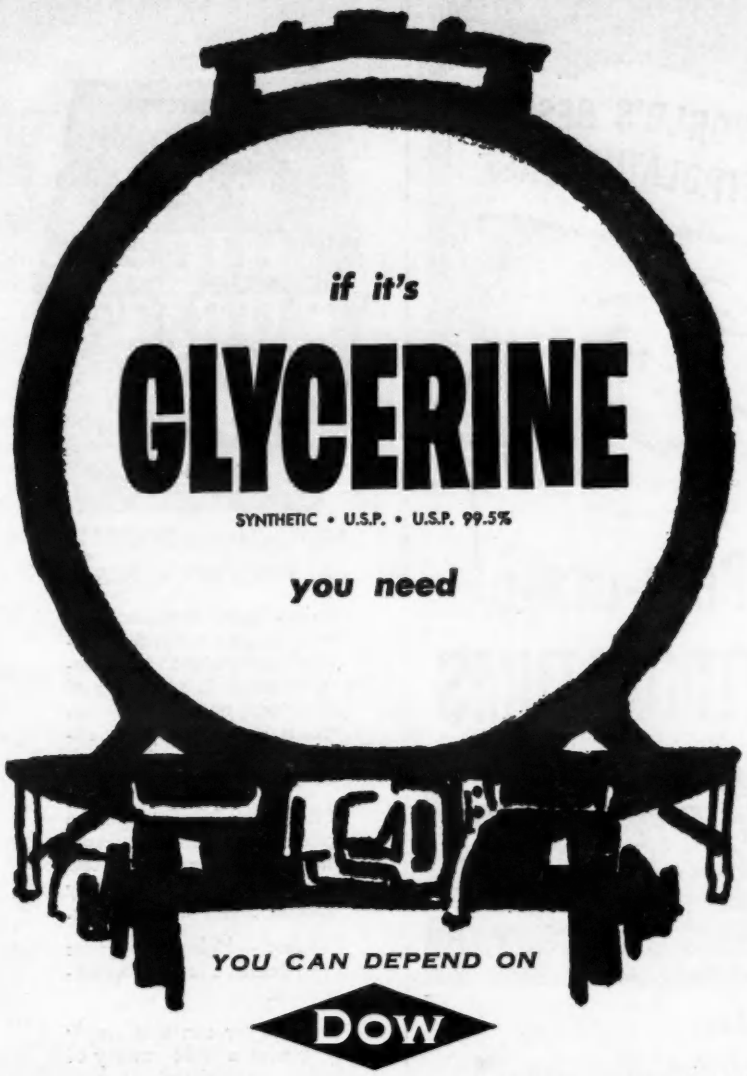

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Ask a cross section of the trade how business is shaping up and you'll come up with just about the same answer—we could use some healthy sales. Any salesman will mention that all this talk about recession (or depression as it's called in the ranks of the unemployed) has had a tremendous effect on practically everybody so that when it comes to making a purchase everyone is doubly cautious.

January orders, people say, were above December's level and provided cause for some enthusiasm. So far, February sales have kept about the same pace. And except for those organic chemicals that depend heavily on the Detroit colossus, whose future is uncertain at present, the outlook is realistically optimistic, a phrase much in vogue today.

The industrial alcohol picture has not changed appreciably in recent weeks. Trade sources claim the market is in better shape than most due to the variety of end uses that this almost universal solvent enjoys. Whereas demand from protective coatings outlets has eased to some extent in recent months, sales to the two biggest consumers, the chemical and food industries, have taken up the slack, they say. Producers contend that a price adjustment is necessary in light of increased freight rates and labor costs, among other expenses that are mounting, but feel it's not the psychological moment for any such action.

Prices, always a topic of discussion, are stable for the most part at present. No price advances have occurred since the first of the year but a few reductions have been announced—di- and monoethylamine, ethyl bromide, and regular and monopentaerythritol. In each instance, the price cut, apparently, was an attempt to gain an edge over competitive materials.

As far as glycerine is concerned, there is nothing new to report. Prices on both refined and imported remained at previous levels last week with no changes probable. Demand has stuck to the slow side.

While carbon tetrachloride sales are not critically off, there has been a general drop-off in orders, a man in the trade said.

Acrylonitrile producers are encouraged by the climb sales have taken this month. Business had been in a bit of slump for sometime. The current spurt is attributed to a pick-up in demand for acrylonitrile for synthetic fiber manufacture. The twenty-seven cents per pound tankcar price is considered stable and any change unlikely.

Acetic Anhydride—There's nothing new to report here. Supplies are considered liberal, demand somewhat slow, prices firm. Consumption in the textile trade is moderate.

Acetone—No changes in the overall market setup were noted last week. Supplies of this ketone were said to be sufficient to fill all present and projected requirements. Consumption is lagging in some industries but the wide range of general solvent uses has prevented too much of a drop-off in overall business. Prices appeared firm.

Acrylonitrile—Though business was in somewhat of a slump in the past few months, a man in the trade said last week, February sales of acrylonitrile especially for synthetic fibers manufacture have shot upward. Inquiry from other consumers also was said to have improved.

There have been no developments pricewise for some time and none are expected, people in the trade maintain. The current tankcar price is 27c. per pound with the carload or truckload posting a cent higher.

Butyl Acetate—No sharp drop-off in industrial applications consumption was felt in January and trade people feel that February's sales figures, once compiled, will tell the same story. Prices appeared to be stable and some men in the business said no downward trend was apparent.

The eastern price on n-butyl acetate, both synthetic and fermentation, is 14½c. per pound, delivered.

1,3-Butylene Glycol—According to reliable people in the trade, this is one material that you can safely (?) put your money on. They say that its end-use pattern is diversified—plasticizers, polyurethanes, polyesters, among other uses—and that it's been well received by any number of industries.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 21, 1957
130.99	130.99	131.06	131.13

For Current Prices See Page 9

Carbon Tetrachloride—Sales are not critically off, a man in the trade maintains, adding that business is relatively slow at present compared to what it had been a few months ago.

Largest percentage of carbon tetrachloride sold today is used to make the various propellant gases used in aerosol products. Second major outlet is grain fumigants, not too important at the moment, understandably.

Ethanolamines—The outlook for 1958 is optimistic. The trade expects the sales curve to rise more impressively this year than last—some people predicting a 10 percent increase in sales. Stronger detergent demands may be expected, according to a man in the trade.

At present, supplies are very ample, demand fairly well sustained. Prices are stable.

Ethyl Acetate—No one has any worries about a shortage of material. If anything, they're concerned about having too great an abundance in face of diminishing demand from some large volume consumers. The state of affairs in the auto industry is viewed as the general depressant. No one's talking prices.

Ethyl Alcohol—In recent weeks, there's been a good bit of optimism in comments from trade sources. They claim it's justified. Maybe so. As one gentleman in the business last week pointed out, this is one market that does not reflect to any great extent the general decline in business.

Reasons offered vary from company spokesman to company spokesman but in general, the trade attributed the relatively good market position to the diversity of end uses which makes industrial alcohol almost the universal solvent. Most of the alcohol sold, of course goes to the chemical industry but foods also account for a very sizable percentage.

Some sluff-off in demand from protective coatings outlets was indicated by sales reports for January. No decided improvement is anticipated immediately.

Though faced with rising costs—labor, transportation, etc., producers are hesitant about hiking prices. It's not the psychological moment for anyone to start advancing prices, a man in the trade remarked.

Ethylene Glycol—The antifreeze market has practically run its course with producers feeling the effect of some replacement business that dealers are doing due to the drop in the mercury. Inquiry from other outlets is fair but less than substantial.

Adequate material is available for immediate shipment. Some people in the trade foresee instances of oversupply later this year as new facilities now in the just-about-completed stage start to come on stream.

Prices looked firm to market observers. They anticipate no developments in this department.

Formaldehyde — Some healthy sales would add considerable brightness to a rather lacklustre market picture, a man in the trade jovially commented last week. But then that remark has universal application in business today. Demand has been on the sluggish side from adhesives and plywood bonding trades for some time. Inquiry from synthetic resins outlets has been moderate and fairly steady, however.

Prices are firm and with business what

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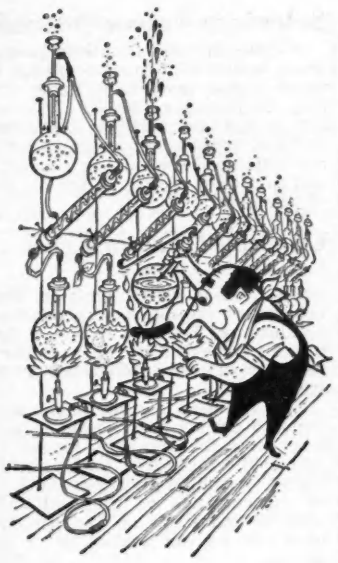

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Aliphatic Organics

it is trade sources consider price movement either way unlikely.

Glycerine—People in the glycerine business had the same story to tell last week. Buying, they said, was limited, echoing the almost universal cry — we need more business. However, refined glycerine sales were considered better since the first of the year than they had been in December. Price schedules were unchanged and considering the present condition of the market none are expected, a man in the trade remarked.

Trading in imported glycerine in the last few weeks has been restrained. The nominal price is considered to be in the range of 14c. to 14½c. per pound.

Isopropyl Acetate—Demand for isopropyl acetate as well for the majority of lacquer solvents is scarcely better than moderate at present. Producers have very adequate supplies on hand and rapid deliveries may be taken for granted. Price-wise, the market is firm with no indication of any changes in the immediate future.

Lactose—The trade said last week that prices are stable and considering prevailing market conditions no changes are likely. This is one of the least erratic markets with outlets firmly established and no new ones in sight. Demand is said to be continuing and moderate the better part of the time.

One firm has come on the market with a spray-dried process for recovering lactose. Quotations on this type material have been added to the OPD listings under "Lactose."

Methanol—No significant developments in the methanol market have been reported and for the most part, conditions here are unchanged. Earlier, some people thought that a price decline was in the cards since the market for methanol grew somewhat weak in the past year. As yet, no action has been taken and the majority of people talked to recently think the current price schedule will remain in effect indefinitely.

Monomethylamine—Prices were reduced 2 cents per pound in mid-January. This established the tankcar quotation at 29c. per pound. On drum carlots or trucklots of solution, the price was reduced 1 cent per pound. The market is characterized by mild activity, sources in the trade mentioned last week. Supplies are considered sufficient to meet all present and anticipated requirements.

Oxalic Acid—This material has a variety of end-uses, none of which has increased its consumption rate appreciably in the past year. In fact, the unchanging end-use pattern keeps this market a relatively static affair, trade men say.

At present, the carload price is 18½c. per pound, works. In 10,000 pound lots, the price is 18¾c., same basis. Smaller lots sell at 19¾c. per pound.

Paraformaldehyde—First of the year business was an improvement, contrasted with December trading, according to comments from men in the business. Demand from adhesives outlets was still slack, they said, while movement to the resin industry was in better volume.

Nothing new along price lines has been heard.

Propylene Glycol — Buying interest is rather subdued, trade people said, as buyers for such major consumers as the surface coating trades continue their hand-to-mouth purchasing policy. Little improvement in sales has been noted since the first of the year. As a result, producers inventories are still top-heavy. Price schedules are not expected to change.

Sodium Lauryl Sulfate—This material and other lauryl sulfates as well that depend principally on detergent outlets fares pretty well at the present time. Inquiry has been steady and supplies are not too far in front of demand, the trade claimed.

Prices are pretty much a dead issue in this market. Quotations have been firm since the end of 1956.

Trichloroethylene—Sales are good but far from robust, trade people remarked last week. Supplies, of course, are still liberal. Prices are firm with no trends readily apparent.

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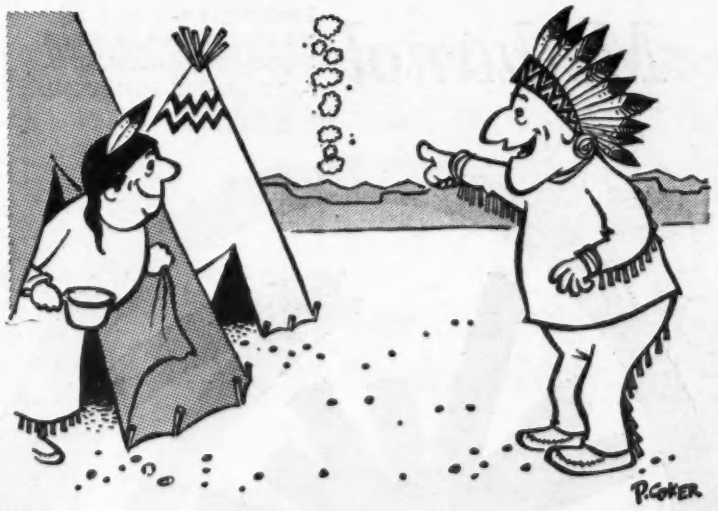

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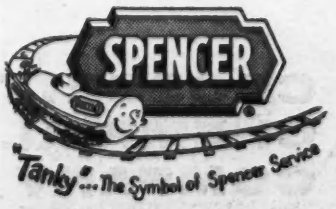

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Poland to Buy $98 Million Farm Goods, Raw Material

A third economic agreement has just been reached with Poland. It was announced last week that the United States will finance the purchase by Poland of $98 million of agricultural commodities, certain raw materials, and various types of machinery and equipment from US suppliers.

Of the total $25 million will be loaned by the Export-Import Bank and the remaining $73 million will be provided in an agreement for sale to Poland of vegetable oils, dry skim milk and other agricultural products by the Department of Agriculture for Polish zlotys.

The credit extended by the Export-Import bank will be used to purchase about $1 million of medical equipment, $2.4 million of raw hides and skins, $1 million of rayon, $1 million of synthetic fibers such as dynel and orlon, and $1 million of plastics. The remainder will be used for machinery and various industrial items such as wire cable, power saws, etc., and for cost of ocean transportation.

Vegetable oil purchases will consist of about 26,000 metric tons of soybean oil and/or cottonseed oil for aout $9.9 million. About $3.3 million has been allocated to purchase about 15,000 tons of nonfat dry milk.

Two previous agreements made with Poland provided sales arrangements for products having an export market value of $95 million. Included were about 17,200 tons of tallow, 1,000 tons of soybean oil, and 57,000 tons of soybeans.

Fertilizer Effort

—Continued from page 7

tions. It calls such demonstrations an "effective tool" for increasing fertilizer use.

Lack of money has always been a big stone in the field as far as buying fertilizer is concerned. It has stopped the farmer. The survey points this up and NPFI is going to do something about it by expanding its cooperative efforts with banking groups and other credit agencies.

Farmers feel that fertilizer won't do much good if the weather is against them. NPFI is setting out to educate them to the theory that fertilizer, if used properly, actually helps overcome the efforts of adverse weather.

The plant food men are not only thinking of the farmers of today—they are evaluating the farmers of tomorrow. Fretting about the present low fertilizer-education level, NPFI officials say:

"In the long range, the surest method of correcting this deficiency is to concentrate on the young farmers and the youth who will be the farmers of tomorrow.

Young Farmers Eager for Education

"Younger farmers, in addition to being more willing to consider new ideas from any source, are more likely to attend adult vo-ag classes, short courses and other formal instruction.

"Youth, in addition to formal schooling, have the benefit of organizations such as 4-H and the Future Farmers of America which are impotrant vehicles for reaching young farmers. Many Institute members, as well as the institute itself are working actively with these groups.

"Much also can be done to improve older farmers' basic knowledge of fertilizer and how to use it profitably. Every bit of authentic information from whatever source which is received and understood by a farmer contributes to the realization of the goal."

Merck & Co. Opens New Distribution Center in Calif.

A $600,000 distribution center has been opened in east Los Angeles by Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J. The new facilities will distribute the products of the Merck Sharp & Dohme Division, Philadelphia, pharmaceuticals and biologicals, and the chemical division, producers of fine chemicals, animal health products and bulk vitamins.

Designed to service southern California, Arizona, New Mexico and Nevada for pharmaceuticals, and the western section of the country for the products of the chemical division, the facility is the company's largest branch installation.

Selenium Tracer Offered

A reagent for the determination of trace selenium is now available in adequate supply from J. T. Baker Chemical Co., Phillipsburg, N. J. The product, 3,3' — diaminobenzidine hydrochloride (3,3',4,4', biphenyltetramine) is offered in a crystalline form, and of reagent purity and controlled sensitivity for the detection of selenium.

Chemical Trade Feels

—Continued from page 4

when he was called back to Tennessee because of the death of his father. The opinions are believed to signal the opening of a drive by other big business antagonists for stricter enforcement of the antitrust laws.

Sen. Kefauver's committee is now looking into pricing practices in major industries with the spotlight focused on the automobile business. Last year the committee's technical staff completed a survey of concentration of chemical and other selected industries on the percentage of output of a given product by the top companies.

In his speech, the senator expressed astonishment at what he termed a lack of competition in the mass production industries and called on the Department of Justice for stricter enforcement of those provisions of the Sherman act which permit dissolution of monopolies.

He said that "today concentration has reached such a peak that the only solution is either to dissolve some of these great corporations or to find other means of energizing new undertakings in these industries in order to create the competition that today is not present."

He said that a serious problem is how to provide capital for new companies which might be expected to furnish competition and blamed the administration's tight money policy for "all obliterating sources of capital for many growing businesses and for the start of new industrial enterprises."

He advocated the establishment of a new agency by the government, similar to the old Reconstruction Finance Corporation, to make loans to groups for the purpose of organizing new companies in industry now dominated by giant corporations.

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Textile, Leather Chemicals

Consuming demand for textile and leather chemicals last week was reported in improved volume, but continued restricted to actual requirements. Corn starch and dextrin were advanced slightly to meet the increased cost of freight rates. Egg yolk also was stronger and raised 5 cents per pound due to scarcity and good demand, while albumin egg was quotably unchanged.

Chemicals were in request for delivery against contracts, while new business was reported light and spotty. In sizing materials, potato starch and Siamese tapioca flour were maintained at prevailing quotations, despite limited interest in replacements. Offers of Brazilian tapioca flour for shipment were withdrawn as sellers awaited the contemplated change in cruzerio exchange rates.

Trading in tanning materials continued in a hand to manner, chiefly for nearby shipment. Shipments of all materials were quotably unchanged.

Leather production in December was slightly lower than in November, according to Tanners Council. Output of cattlehide and kip sides leathers was indicated at 1,955,000 hides and kips in December compared with 2,060,000 the previous month; calf and whole kip skins, 785,000 against 786,000; goat and kid skins, 1,659,000 compared with 1,600,000 and sheep and lamb skins, 1,737,000 against 1,925,000.

Trading in the new standard hide futures contract will commence February 24 on the Commodity Exchange, New York City. The July delivery will be opening position under the new contract. Until the present contract expires trading will continue simultaneously in the old and new contracts.

Tire cord and tire fabric output in the 1957 fourth quarter totaled 101,687,000 pounds, 2 percent above the third quarter but 3 percent below the fourth quarter of 1956, it was reported by the Census Bureau.

Rayon and cotton tire cord showed an increase while nylon tire cord and tire fabric output was lower. Rayon tire cord and fabric output rose 3 percent from the previous quarter to 67,608,000 pounds; cotton tire cord and tire fabrics rose 24 percent, to 2,334,000 pounds and nylon tire cord and tire fabrics rose 24 percent, to 2,334,000 pounds and nylon tire cord and tire fabrics declined 4 percent to 21,569,000 pounds.

Price Trends

Advanced
Albumin egg, tech., 3c. per lb.
Corn, dextrin, 2c. per 100 lbs.
starch, 2c. per 100 lbs.
Egg yolk, 5c. per lb.

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 21, 1957
102.80	102.76	102.78	108.23

For Current Prices See Page 9

Chemicals

Bichromates—Consumers restricted demand to actual needs. Prices for all grades were without change and well held.

Sodium Hydrosulfite—Moderate sales were reported for prompt needs. Prices were unchanged.

Sodium Perborate—Small lots were in fair request for actual needs. Market was unchanged and steady.

Sulfonated Oils—Trading was slow, chiefly for actual needs. Prices were without change.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Egg—Steady tone prevailed at unchanged prices. Trading was fair, chiefly for prompt needs. Flake ranged from $1.26 to $1.28 per pound and powder, $1.30 to $1.32, spot as to quantity. Technical was quiet, but higher at $1.08 to $1.10 per pound, for small lots.

Egg production in January was reported at slightly below 5,300, million compared with more than the same total, a year ago. The 10-year average was 5,000 million.

Corn Dextrin—Prices were raised 2c. per 100 pounds as a result of higher freight rates. Demand was fairly active for actual needs. Gum was quoted at $9.40 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York basis; dark canary, $9.24; light dark, $9.14, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. higher.

Corn Starch—Market was steady and advanced 2c. per 100 pounds due to higher freight rates. Consumers absorbed fair sized lots for prompt needs. Pearl was quoted at $7.38 per 100 pounds, paper bags, New York delivery and powder, $7.50, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. higher. Visible corn supply declined 98,000 bushels to 92,708,000 bushels for the week ended February 14 compared with 75,167,000 bushels for the same time last year, it was reported by the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Yolk—Firm tone prevailed in this market. Stocks were limited and in good demand. Prices were lifted 5c. to $1.27 to $1.29 per pound, depending upon quantity. This brought prices to same level of flake albumin egg.

Potato Starch—Buying interest was limited to actual needs. Interest in forward delivery continued slow. Market was steady and quotably unchanged. Grinders in Maine held carlots at 6¼c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, spot and later delivery, less ¼c. for shipment below the Mason Dixon line. On spot, prices were ranged from 8¼c. to 9¼c., exwarehouse, according to quantity. Idaho market also was steady at 6.35c., carlots, f.o.b. mills, less ½c. for shipment to eastern destinations.

Winter potato yields were estimated as of February 1 at 146.3 hundredweight an acre, down from last year's 154.3 hundredweight average, according to Department of Agriculture. The agency said that 1958 winter crop will be produced on 34,000 acres, against 44,000 acres a year ago.

Farmers intend to plant 103,200 acres of early summer spuds, compared with 101,300 acres in 1957. Revised figures showed a 1957 early summer crop of 9,071,000 hundredweight, based on a yield of 89.5 hundredweight an acre. The first production, forecast for the 1958 early summer crop will be released June 10.

Tapioca Flour—While trading was slow, replacements of Siamese were unchanged and well held. Grade A was quoted at 5.9 to 6c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment and medium 5.55c. to 5.6c., same basis. Offers of Brazilian flour were practically unavailable as shippers awaited the announcement of the new cruzerio exchange rate.

Tanning Materials

Canadian leather footwear production in the first 10 months of 1957 amounted to 36,027,728 pairs, an increase of 279,115 pairs over the number produced in the comparable period of 1956. October, 1957, output amounted to 3,826,133 pairs, up 158,888 pairs from the preceding month and an increase of 39,598 pairs over October, 1956.

Footwear produced with leather soles in the 1957 period amounted to 12,711,409 pairs compared with 14,419,466 pairs in 1956.

Cutch—Market was quiet, but shipments remained steady at 7½c. per pound, exdock, prompt shipment.

Mangrove Bark—While trading was reported slow, primary market was unchanged and steady. African bark was quoted at $64 to $65 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment. Colombian was nominal at $50 per ton, and Ecuadorian, $47, same basis.

Quebracho Extract—Spotty demand was reported for nearby shipment. Primary market was unchanged and steady. Solid clarified 64 percent was held at 10.8713c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment and solid ordinary at 9.9228c., same basis.

Wattle—Business was reported light, chiefly for nearby shipment. All grades were maintained at former levels. Fair average was quoted at $78.50 per ton, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment and merchantable, $73, same basis, East Africa extract, 60 percent, unchanged at 8.275c. per pound, exdock and South African extract, at 8.4c. per pound, same basis.

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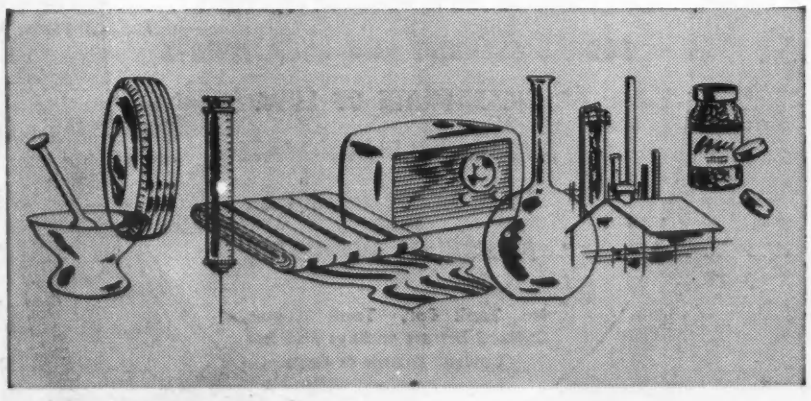

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Coal Chemicals

Major producers announced a 2 cents per pound across the board reduction in the price of aniline. Nitrobenzene, raw material in the production of aniline, was reduced 1 cent per pound and dimethylaniline was down 2 cents per pound. Tariff Commission report indicates that production of aniline in the first eleven months of last year amounted to approximately 97 million pounds, off 18 million pounds from the previous year. Increased capacity and reduced demand for dyestuffs brought about the reductions, it was said. No further price action was noted in coal chemicals markets last week.

Consumer demands for light oils continued listless. Trade sources felt that benzene imports would continue to dwindle and, for the first six months of this year, would probably not exceed 30 percent of the total in the like period last year. Toluene was operating in a rough market. Competition for solvents markets was heavy. Depressed gasoline sales have cut down on additives use. Government buying in quantity has virtually stopped and exports remain on the increase.

Some trade sources were not inclined to view the o-cresol market as optimistically as previous reports had indicated. It was pointed out that supply has always been greater than demand and that a good volume of material is thrown into the export market where it must compete with German material at substantially lower prices. Cresylic acids markets remained quiet. There was talk about mounting inventories of petroleum material on the west coast as a result of cutbacks in its use in ore flotation.

Naphthalene imports remain heavy and were likely to continue so in the future. Phthalic anhydride demand was listless. Although operating rate has reportedly been pegged at 60-70%, new units continue to be built reflecting the optimistic long range view in the industry.

American Iron and Steel Institute reported steel production in the week ended February 16 amounted to 53.5 percent of theoretical capacity. Estimated steel production for the week ended February 23 was 1,459,000 net tons while actual output in the week previous was 1,445,000 tons. Production in the comparable week one month ago was 1,496,000 net tons and 2,504,000 tons in the corresponding week one year ago.

Production of raw steel in January, 1958, amounted to 6,739,000 net tons, the Institute said, while output in December, 1957, was 7,420,285 tons and in January, 1957, production amounted to 11,008,762 net tons.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Aniline oil, 2c. per lb.
Dimethylaniline, 2c. per lb.
Nitrobenzene, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 21, 1957
118.12	118.13	118.13	118.31

For Current Prices See Page 9

Basic Products

Aniline—Major producers announced a 2c. per pound across the board reduction for aniline oil. Under new schedules, tankcar price is 18c. per pound; tankwagon, 2,000 gallons minimum, 18½c.; carlots, 20c. per pound and less carlots, 21c. per pound. Prices quoted on freight allowed basis.

Benzene—Trade sources felt that benzene imports would continue to dwindle and for the first six months of this year would probably not exceed 30% of the total for the comparable period last year. Styrene makers continued to keep a vary eye on inventories as sales of GR-S rubber and new car sales have been far from satisfactory. Hydrogen refining plants for cokeoven production of high-purity benzene was said to have been necessary as specifications for end use products have moved higher in recent years. Some sources felt that installation of styrene facilities in Poland would serve to take up presently exported benzene from that country as well as Russia. In addition, it was noted that the price of Polish material has firmed up in recent months and that greater volume was being moved to Germany and the Far East.

o-Cresol—While this market was regarded as having good potential, some sources felt current conditions should not be regarded as optimistically as previous reports have indicated. It was pointed out that a good volume of o-cresol is shipped abroad where it must compete with German material at a substantially lower price. It was reported that supply in this market has always been greater than demand. Then too, curtailed cokeoven output was said to yield materials, among them phenol, with a richer ortho and meta-para content than would otherwise be the case. Other sources have reported good demands since the first of the year although it was accounted a temporary thing since older consumers were taking above their usual requirements and no new business was in sight.

Cresylic Acid—The market remained quiet. Tricresyl phosphate grades have continued to lose ground to the phthalates in the plasticizer field. Retention of light oils in the gasoline stream has also cut into TCP cresylic additives markets.

Importers of ADF acids report business held up reasonably well during the month of February, but buying continues in a hand to mouth manner. Competition for the volume of business available was heavy. One source indicated the feeling that too many sellers have become used to abnormally high sales levels in recent years. In a recap of recent months, September-November sales were good, December was poor as consumers pared inventories, January was only fair and February looked better. Fifty drum lots or more of ADF acid listed at $1.03½ per gallon while less than 50-drum quantities were $1.05-$1.15 per gallon, depending on quantity. Short term outlook was one of cautious optimism. Improvements in processing technics during 1957 along with the development of better uses for cresylic acids brightened the long-range picture.

Petroleum cresylic acid used in ore flotation was said to have been building inventories on the west coast as a result of the slump in the copper industry. Some sources said that more of this petroleum material had appeared in eastern markets. The amount was speculative and was confined to lower boiling point acids. Another report said that some of this material had been taken up by government purchase.

Toluene—Trading patterns were unchanged. Government buying in any appreciable quantity for the manufacture of TNT has stopped. Exports at weakened price levels ran to 158.8 million pounds in the first eleven months of 1957 compared to 56.5 million in the comparable period during 1956. Use in gasoline by petroleum makers is seasonally off in the winter. Cold snaps and paralyzing snow storms over much of the country this month have further depressed gasoline sales. Most activity to obtain a share of the business was felt to be in the solvents market. One trade source felt that conditions in the latter field were currently as poor as they have been at any time in the past ten years. Intense competition was said to have brought about a number of approaches to the market. These were said to involve the sale of toluene itself where pure product is required, sale of

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending February 23, was as follows:

Ammonium liquor	lbs.	577,257
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	24,580,010
Benzene	gals.	2,197,303
Coaltar	gals.	10,800,307
Creosote	gals.	418,977
Naphthalene	lbs.	2,336,963
Pyridine (2°C)	lbs.	8,379
Toluene	gals.	484,151
Xylene	gals.	139,659

Coal Chemicals

tailor-made solvents and paraffinic compounds with technical assistance in determining individual customer requirements, sale of toluene and different grades of paraffinic solvents for customer to blend, and sale of low grade five to seven degree toluene for competition with tailor-made solvents and special solvents for blending. A buyer's market was evident, it was said, and the trend would continue in 1958.

Xylene—Market was steady and unchanged at previously reported levels. Talk in the trade has centered in recent months around the use of mixed xylenes as components for gasoline and solvents and as intermediates. Ortho, meta and para isomers are currently being oxidized on a commercial scale to produce the corresponding dibasic acids for use in alkyd resins, films and plasticizers. It was pointed out that ethylbenzene was first separated from industrial grade xylenes during the past year for use in the production of styrene.

Intermediates

N,N-Dimethylaniline — Price was reduced 2c. per pound across the board in line with the reductions on aniline. New price schedules listed this material in tankcar lots at 28c. per pound while carlot and trucklot quantities were quoted at 30c. and less carlot quantities at 31c. per pound. All prices quoted freight allowed.

Nitrobenzene—Material was reduced 1c. per pound across the board last week. New price in tanks was 11c. per pound while carlot quantity was 13c. and l.c.l. lots listed at 14c. per pound, freight allowed Nitrobenzene finds substantial use as raw material in the production of aniline.

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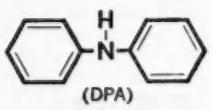

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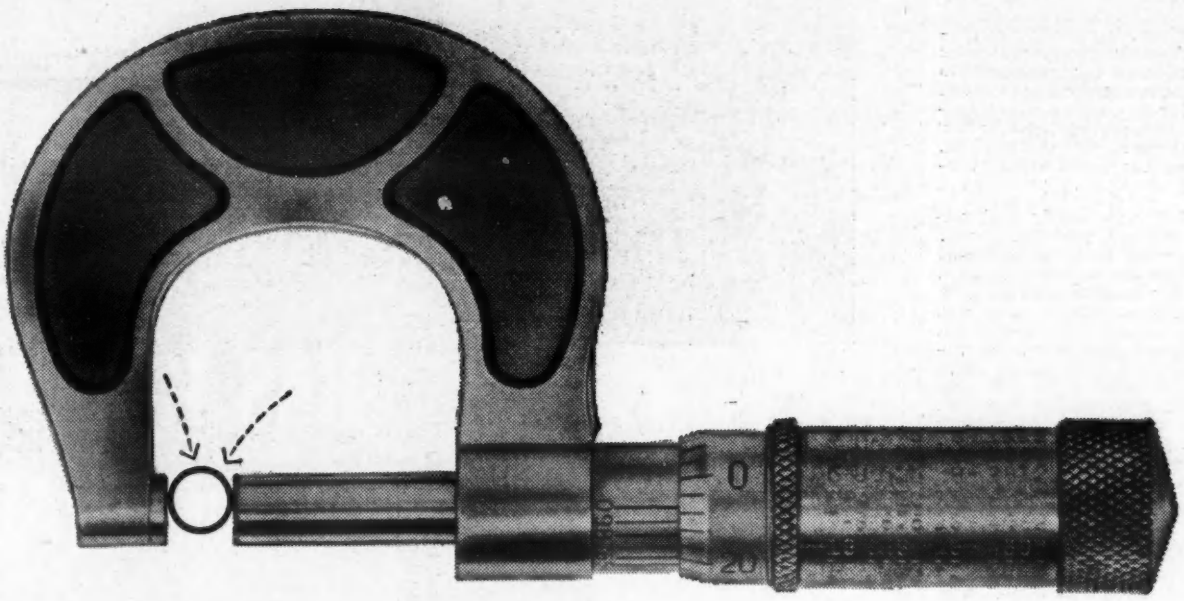

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Drug and fine chemicals markets were quiet last week with few changes in overall trading patterns having been noted during the current month. Prices have been steady and well maintained with the exception of a few perennial weak spots. One major vitamin producer said sales volume thus far in 1958 would top the comparable period for last year. Profits have been squeezed by widespread reductions in major vitamins over the past year, but it was felt that added sales and large scale production would take up the slack. Folic acid was said to have been particularly hard hit by undercutting imports during the past year. Antibiotics were strong. Producers have made good headway this month against a backlog of orders, it was said. Both export and domestic demand have been vigorous.

Aspirin and analgesic materials were moving in good volume. New business was seasonally slower although advance orders for some types of aspirin has run well into March. In any case, it was agreed that stocks at retail levels would probably be able to care for any remaining surge demands

Withdrawals of bismuth salts and mercurials for pharmaceutical use were little more than routine. Report of the Census bureau shows that production of bismuth subcarbonate dropped approximately 35 percent between 1954 and the beginning of 1957. There was little change in natural or synthetic narcotics markets. A report indicated the growing number of problems involved in the marketing of synthetic narcotics which have analgesic effects similar to their natural counterparts. Market for medicinal bromides was dull and without feature.

Demand for citric acid was seasonally off as a result of the colder weather but pharmaceutical use has been strong and continued development of new end uses form a good year round market for this material. Interest in the beverage industry was expected to take shape next month some time as bottlers begin building inventories for the warm weather months.

Price in effect since late in 1957 for monosodium glutamate was steady and unchanged at the close of the week, according to reports of basic producers in the industry. Capacity was fully adequate and competition between domestic makers continued to be heavy.

A domestic producer reported recently having taken a government bid to supply VA hospitals with antitubercular p-aminosalicylates. The import situation in this market remained a matter of serious concern Price on imported acid and sodium salt continue to range substantially below domestic price listings.

Tartrates use in heavy industry was off as producers reported slackened demand from the metal plating and furniture industries. Pharmaceutical and food uses were said to have held up fairly well during the past six months.

Spot menthol market held firm at levels quoted early in the month. Withdrawals to the pharmaceutical industry for use in cold remedies was routine. The trend for large consumers continues to be toward direct contract negotiations with sellers at primary centers.

Antibiotics—Volume of the major materials during the current month has continued heavy, it was said. Prices were well maintained and unchanged with the exception of spot lots of penicillin salts which have appeared on the market at below current listings. Both export and domestic demand have been heavy for the major materials. Current business had leveled off somewhat, it was said. Makers of neomycin, bacitracin and tyrothricin reported working at close to capacity and moving their output to established outlets in the pharmaceutical field. Cosmetic use of neomycin and bacitracin continued to show good promise.

Aspirin—Stocks continued to come into increasingly better balance. Bulk producers reported heavy orders on the books for some types of aspirin running into next March. Some sources felt that the heavy consuming season had passed the peak and, in any case, stocks on the retail level were built up to a point where they could care for any surge demand in the coming weeks. Exports were said to be dropping off as suppliers overseas began to catch up with demand.

Price Trends

Advanced
None
Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 21, 1957
63.20	63.20	63.20	65.29

For Current Prices See Page 9

Bismuth Salts—Pharmaceutical withdrawals were routine. Price listings of long standing in the trade were unchanged. Stocks remained entirely adequate for consumer requirements. Production of bismuth subcarbonate in 1956 totaled 136,000 pounds as against 170,000 in the previous year and 218,000 pounds in 1954.

Bromides—Medicinal bromides were moving in routine volume to established outlets in the pharmaceutical industry. Last price action in these markets was in February of last year when a general line of bromides were advanced on an average of 2c. to 5c. per pound to offset added cost of handling and operating.

Caffeine—Prices were unchanged and steady, according to report of basic suppliers. Movement since the first of the year has been good due to increased demand for caffeine in foreign markets. Current business was routine. German imports remained a disturbing factor in this market.

Citrates—Along with citric acid, sales volume on these materials was seasonally depressed. Cold weather over much of the country since the first of the year was the principle reason. Trade sources indicated that interest in the beverage industry would begin to pick up sometime next month as bottlers begin to gear operations for the warm weather months ahead. Prices were steady and unchanged at previously reported levels.

Citric Acid—Demand was seasonally off due to colder weather but trade reports indicate that pharmaceutical withdrawals have been good. Interest in the beverage industry was expected to come to life next month as bottlers begin building up inventories for the warm weather months. Price was steady and unchanged from levels in effect for many months.

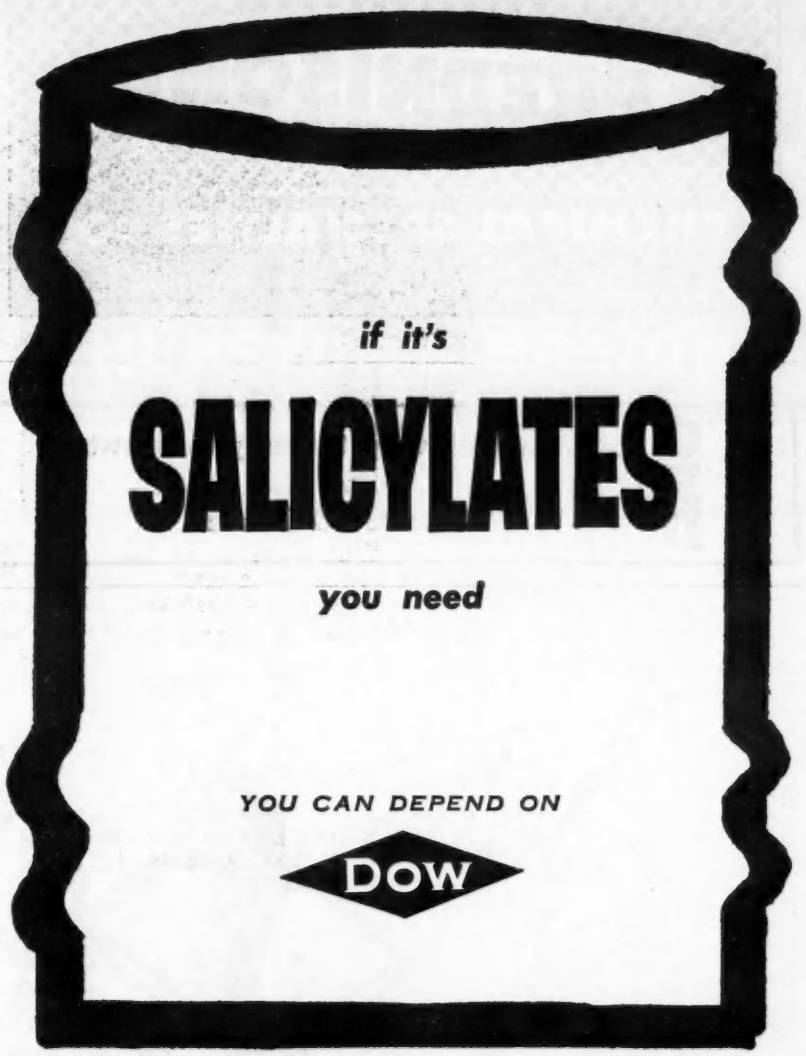
Hydrocortisone—Trade sources said price on kilo lots was stable at $3.20. Material was reduced 80c. per gram at the close of January. Further price breakdown lists 500-999 grams at $3.80 per gram while 100-499 grams is $4.25 and less than 100 grams was quoted at $4.50 per gram. Trading was at a moderate pace. Bulk material was adequate for current trade needs.

Menthol—Spot market held at levels reported early in the month. Withdrawals to the pharmaceutical industry for use in cold remedies were routine. It was pointed out that in recent years more large consumers in this market have contracted with primary markets for direct shipment. Stocks of peppermint oil from Brazil were expected to be adequate for trade needs.

Mercurials—Materials were moving in restricted volume. Market continues dull and listless. Non-ferrous metals markets continued generally weak. Listings were unchanged.

Monosodium Glutamate—Price was quoted steady and unchanged at the close of the week at $1.07 per pound. Capacity was fully adequate. Competition continued heavy between domestic suppliers. Imports were accounted minimal against the total volume of domestic markets.

PAS—Withdrawals of acid and sodium salt continued at a routine pace. The p-aminosalicylates continued to come into use in tuberculosis treatment in combination with other more powerful agents. It was pointed out that these materials would continue to find good use since they are said to minimize side reactions while acting synergistically with other agents. A



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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

domestic producer reported having recently taken a government bid to supply VA hospitals with these antitubercular agents. The import situation remains a matter of serious concern to domestic makers. Import prices continued substantially below those of domestic producers.

Potassium Iodide—Market was quiet. Price structure continued weak especially in feed supplements market. Stocks were fully adequate for trade requirements. Report of the Census bureau indicates production of potassium iodide during 1956 at 375 short tons of which 63 short tons were consumed at the producing plant. Total shipments during the year amounted to 361 short tons with a value of $1,326,000. During 1955, 416 short tons were produced with 66 being consumed at the producing plant. Total shipments were 314 short tons valued at $1,223,000.

Reserpine—Price remained steady and unchanged at $1.40 per gram. Trade sources have indicated that there may be some shading on large quantities but that the market is generally unchanged. The tranquilizer field continues to come under intensive study with a host of new products designed for the treatment of hypertension having come on the market within the past two years. On the other side of the hill, a group of new drugs coming under the heading of antidepressants have come to the fore. These materials are said to stimulate the central nervous system and give the patient a psychological or physical "lift." Stimulant activity is said to lie somewhere between amphetamines and caffeine. Estimates indicate that approximately 10 percent of the population or about 17 million people has some sort of nervous or mental problem. There were said to be some 750,000 confined to mental hospitals with one-third in various depressed states.

Tartrates—Demand continued to be little better than routine. Trade sources were of the opinion that these markets had suffered more in their outlet to heavy industry than in the food and pharmaceutical field where sales levels have been fairly well maintained. Outlets to the metal plating and furniture industry have been depressed, it was said.

Tolbutamide—In a recent report on the use of this material as an oral antidiabetic agent it was estimated that if patients are properly selected and maintained under medical supervision, 78 percent of diabetics whose disease occurs in later life can be controlled on the oral drug. Of the estimated four million diabetics in the United States, approximately 75 percent are those in whom onset occurs after thirty years of age. It was said that tolbutamide works by stimulating the release of natural insulin in the patient's own body.

Vitamins—The overall vitamin picture remains fairly bright. Increased sales volume and advances in production technics as well as continued large scale output have helped to take up the slack of widespread price reductions. In some cases, undercutting imports have harried domestic makers, but recent reports indicate that imports are being absorbed with little difficulty. Last price change in vitamin markets was the 50c. per gram reduction in folic acid early this year. This appeared to be a particularly sore spot as far as imports are concerned. Feed supplement markets continued weak. Bulk suppliers pointed out that this condition was nothing new and that sharpened competition on the vitamin pre-mix distributor's level has always been a factor in the industry.

Botanicals

Dealers in large volume domestic drugs indicated little change in lagging markets during the past week. Delays in shipping brought about by the cold weather and paralyzing snows which gripped the eastern seacoast were accounted minimal. Export demand for large volume items such as mandrake root and cascara segrada bark were up to expectation for this time of year. Trade sources noted that they were in a better supply position on mandrake root for export than was the case last year at this time. Prices were steady and quotably unchanged, according to report of major dealers here. Imported drugs were in fair supply with the few weak spots previously noted on papain, lycopodium and ipecac root of primary interest. Withdrawals of water-soluble gums were routine. Competition from synthetics for pharmaceutical markets continued on the increase, it was said.

Cascara Segrada Bark—Price was well maintained at 36c. per pound. Dealers indicated that demand had been good since the first of the year for consumption both domestically and at foreign markets. Delays in shipping as a result of heavy snow storms and sub-zero temperatures which gripped the east coast for nearly a week were reported by some sources last week. However, it was felt that a reshuffling of shipping schedules would lead to only minor delays and would not effect the overall market picture.

Elm Bark—Spot market was listless. Trade sources indicated that volume in this market has continued to dwindle in recent years. Price for elm bark grinding was 30c. per pound while powder was 45c. and select listed at 75c. per pound. Stocks were accounted adequate for the current modest demand being made in the trade.

Gums—Major dealers maintained quotably unchanged schedules from last report.

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Diepoxides Debut

—Continued from page 5

intermediates in the preparation of perfumeries, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, adhesives, lubricants and lubricant additives, and in organic synthesis. While both of the newly announced products are cyclic, Becco hopes to introduce, in the future, some acyclic diepoxides.

Limonene dioxide is a colorless liquid with a sweet, ethereal odor and a density of 1.034 at 16 degrees C. It has a boiling point of 82 degrees C. at 2 mm. and 147 degrees C. at 50 mm. of mercury, a viscosity of 17.1 cps. at 25 degrees C., and a flash point of 118 degrees C. (Cleveland open cup).

It is slightly soluble in water and miscible with most organic solvents, including methanol, ethanol, benzene, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, and hexane. The two epoxy groups of limonene dioxide possess a different degree of reactivity: the internal one is more susceptible to acid-catalyzed ring-opening, and the external one to base-catalyzed reaction.

White Crystalline Solid

Dicyclopentadiene dioxide is a white crystalline solid offered in over 95 percent purity. The Becco product melts at about 184 degrees C. and sublimes at 120-135 degrees C. at 10 mm. It is insoluble in water and pentane, slightly soluble in hexane, and very soluble in most other organic solvents such as methanol, acetone, ether, benzene, chloroform, and carbon tetrachloride.

It is also soluble in other Becco epoxides, such as octylene oxide, dodecene oxide, limonene monoxide (dipentene monoxide), limonene dioxide, and alpha-pineno oxide, thus presenting the possibility of combining the reactivity of the two epoxides in a single mixture, i.e., "tailoring" the diluent to desired properties.

In dicylcopentadiene dioxide, the epoxy group on the unbridged (five-membered) ring reacts normally with hydrogen halides in acetic acid solvent. The other epoxy group reacts preferentially with the acetic acid to form the hydroxy-acetate rather than with the hydrogen bromide to form the bromohydrin. This abnormal and unique reaction presents interesting possibilities, Becco points out.

Aerosols Seen Higher

—Continued from page 4

are currently being test-marketed on a limited scale."

He points out that Canco has developed a new "foolproof" pressure-can for toothpaste and other items that will dispense the product regardless of the position the can is held in, making it possible to use the entire contents of the can and eliminating the necessity of reformulating the paste. The company also is perfecting a pressure-can that will satisfactorily hold and dispense liquid shampoo, a heretofore "hard-to-hold" product in metal containers.

New Food Advances

"Future development in the food field is expected to come through introduction of new pressurized products, such as syrups, spreads, sauces, toppings and similar items," Mr. Hollister suggests. "A chocolate syrup in pressure-cans already is doing well on the market. Development of more economical propellants, valves and dispensers is expected to increase the trend toward pressurized foods in 1958."

He adds that pressure packing is leading to a whole new family of food products.

"Canco's research laboratories at Barrington, Ill., are working on reformulation of a number of foods for pressure packing," he explains. "Examples are honey, fruit toppings, jams and jellies, cheese spreads and similar items. The consistency of these products from pressure-cans will be new. The flavor, however, will be the same we have always known and the consumer will find a new convenience in their use."

1957's Big Items

The strongest growth items in 1957 were pressure-cans for paint, room deodorants, shaving lather, hair sprays and insecticides, shaving lather and deodorants may each pass the 50-million-cans-a-year mark in 1958 and that hair spray can production may reach 100 million units.

The first widespread use of larger containers for paint and insecticides in 1957 met with increased consumer acceptance, Mr. Hollister adds. The growing popularity of fourteen- and sixteen-ounce pressure-cans indicated that many consumers want additional product quantity for more painting and insect spraying capacity from a single can. This demand is one of the factors leading to the expectation of over-all growth in these two fields, he explains.

Pitman-Moore Plans

—Continued from page 7

the Philippines and flown by chartered plane to South America will be used first, although both the Cynomologous and Rhesus monkeys from India will be imported once production is in full swing. A thousand of the Philippine monkeys were scheduled to arrive in Argentina during the week of February 3 at a cost of $40 each. Company officials report that the animals should respond to the climate much as they do when brought to the United States since the climates of the two countries are much the same except for the reversal of seasons.

Although Pitman-Moore, one of the major producers of the product, has exported anti-polio vaccine to Argentina, the vaccine to be made by the new Argentine company is said to be the first to be produced in the Americas outside of the United States and Canada.

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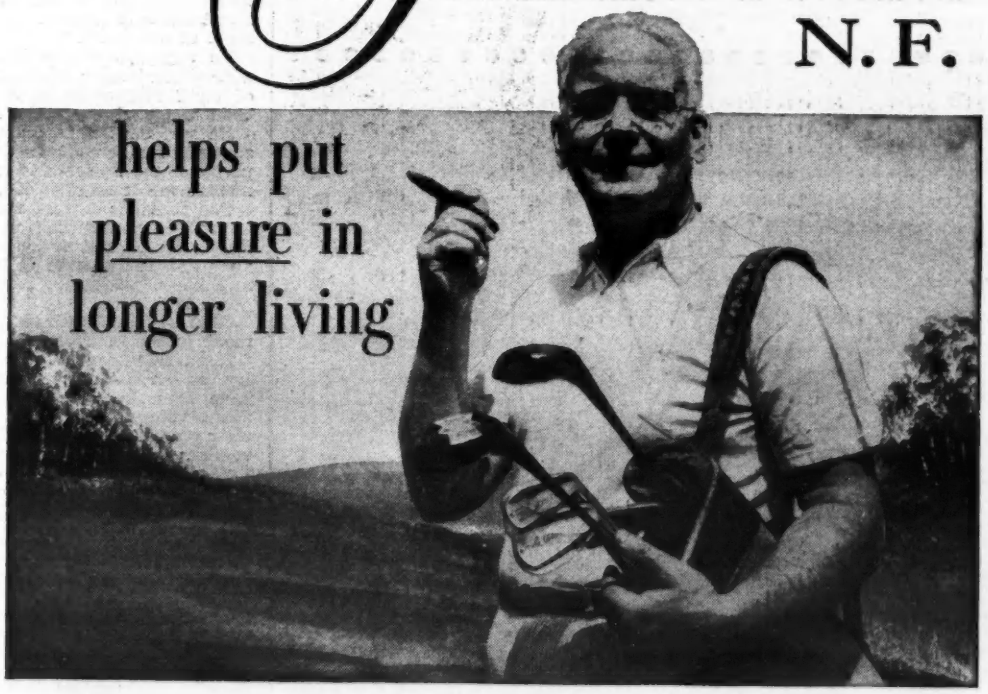

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FTC Charges Calif. Dealer With Paint Misrepresentation

Jacob C. Swimmer, trading as National Titanium Company, Vernon, Calif., was charged by the Federal Trade Commission last week with misrepresentation. The charges dealt with the quality and durability of a "genuine exterior paint" sold by Mr. Swimmer.

The commission's complaint alleges that Mr. Swimmer's mail advertising contained misrepresentations in violation of the FTC act. The complaint charges that contrary to statements made in Mr. Swimmer's advertisement, the paint is neither high quality nor all-purpose. Despite further claims, the complaint said, the product is not exceptionally durable or equal in durability to nationally known paints.

Another claim cited as misleading stated: "The high titanium content in our paint assures of the maximum in coverage." In reality, the complaint alleges, the titanium content is relatively low in comparison with well-known paints.

Mr. Swimmer is granted thirty days in which to file an answer to the complaint. A hearing is scheduled for April 28.

Reciprocal Trade Fight

—*Continued from page 4*

is now the chief government spokesman on the trade program, and was the leadoff witness for the President at the hearings last week.

He said that the extension legislation contains ample safeguards for American business, and promised that no tariff reductions would be granted which would cause serious injury to individual groups of American industry.

One of the aims of the opponents of the extension bill is to take from the President his present authority to veto recommendations of the tariff commission. Secretary Weeks said that if such a restriction is adopted it would be "little short of disastrous."

He argued that the President needed wide discretionary authority in the area of tariff and trade to meet the Soviet Union's global economic drive.

He said the United States would be ill-advised to underestimate the economic capacity of the Soviet bloc to stage an econonmic and trade offensive.

The threat is a "real and serious one," he added, noting that in recent weeks Russia has offered to buy wool from Uruguay and coffee from Colombia, offering machinery, petroleum and manufactured goods in return.

Striking out at critics of the trade agreements program, Secretary Weeks made a pointed reference to the chemical industry as an industry "whose spokesmen have been known to complain publicly about competitive imports even though their products are exported in much larger volume than they are imported.

"As I look at the figures I wonder if such spokesmen are bearing in mind the stake which their own industries have in the maintenance of export markets, and if they realize how much they themselves might drift should the United States follow shortsighted policies leading to shrinkage of our markets abroad.

"Let us look, for example, at our chemical trade. In 1953, we exported about $900 million worth of chemical and allied products and imported some $450 million worth.

"Our exports of chemicals have risen steadily, and by 1957 totaled $1.5 billion —roughly 70 percent above the 1953 level. Our imports on the other hand, have remained at or below the 1953 level through this period.

"This does not strike me as the record of an industry in dire jeopardy from import competition. Rather it suggests an industry with a vital stake in keeping as clear as possible its channels to export markets."

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Obituaries

James L. Berston

James L. Berston, retired president of Zinsser & Co., Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., a subsidiary of Harshaw Chemical Company, died February 13 in New York. He was sixty-four years old.

Mr. Berston joined Zinsser as a research chemist in 1920. He was made president and general manager in 1932.

Louis T. Cook

Louis T. Cook, president of National Casein Company, Chicago, died February 16 in Riverton, N. J. He was seventy-two years old.

Mr. Cook organized National Casein in 1921. Prior to that he had been instrumental in starting the casein industry in this country. He was chairman of the board of National Casein of New Jersey at the time of his death.

Maxson A. Eddy

Maxson A. Eddy, director of packaging for E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York, a division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, died February 13 in that city. He was fifty-four years old.

Mr. Eddy entered industry as a scientist in glass-research. Following his association with a number of glass manufacturing firms, he formed his own concern, Eddy Glass Company, Ocean City, N. J. He joined Squibb in 1955.

Morris S. Rosenthal

Morris S. Rosenthal, retired president of Stein, Hall & Co., New York, died February 14 in that city. He was sixty years old.

Mr. Rosenthal was president of Stein, Hall from 1948 to 1953. He was an authority on international trade. He contributed much time to public affairs and government and was instrumental in the development of President Truman's Point Four Program.

Albert A. Scharwachter

Albert A. Scharwachter, vice-president of Arizona Chemical Company, New York, died February 14 in a freak accident in Winter Park, Fla. He was sixty-one years old.

Mr. Scharwachter was killed when an out-of-control automobile drove onto the patio of the motel at which he was vacationing.

Mr. Scharwachter entered the chemical industry in 1911 when he joined A. Klipstein & Co., New York. He transferred to American Cyanamid Company, also New York, when the firms merged. He was appointed sales manager of Arizona Chemical, a firm jointly owned by Cyanamid and International Paper Company, in 1952. In 1953 he was elected vice-president of Arizona and was elected executive vice-president in 1956.

Edward J. Mitchell, sr., retired secretary of the Flax Development Commission, died February 16 in Minneapolis, Minn. He was sixty-one years old. He was active for many years in the Northwest Flax Growers Association.

Peter P. Phillips, sr., an engineer for Chem-Puro Manufacturing Company, Newark, N. J., died February 13 in Elizabeth, N. J.

Countess Jean de Polignac, head of Jean Lanvin and Lanvin Perfume Companies, died February 14 in that city. She was sixty years old.

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16 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
3 dms, Francolor Inc, Liverpool
39 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
41 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
17 dms, Natural Nydegger, Rotterdam
74 dms, Rotterdam
ANNATTO SEED—130 bgs, Marcel Calvet, Ciudad Trujillo
167 bgs, M J Golombeck, Fortaleza
ANTIMONY—50 kgs, Watson Geach, Liverpool
ANTIMONY REGULUS—100 cs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
ARGOLS—500 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Leixoes
857 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Lisbon
ARSENIC, WHITE—69 bbls, American Smelting & Refining Co, Tampico
ASAFETIDA—100 cs, F W Hartman & Co, Antwerp
ASBESTOS FIBER—4,000 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Lourenco Marques
500 bgs, North American Asbestos Corp, Capetown
BARIUM CHLORIDE—230 bgs, Rotterdam
BARIUM SULFATE—100 dms, Picker x-Ray Corp, London
BEESWAX—42 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Beirut
25 bgs, Machado & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
192 bgs, National City Bank, Lisbon
BISMUTH—218 cs, Cerro de Pasco Corp, Callao
BLANC FIXE—360 bgs, Rotterdam
BONEMEAL—110 dms, D F Young, Antwerp
BRONZE POWDER—40 dms, B F Drakenfeld & Co, Bremen
BUTANEDIOL—5 dms, Vineland Chemical Co, Rotterdam
BUTTONLAC—100 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta
CAMPHOR—8 cs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Hong Kong
10 dms, Henley & Co, Bremen
CAMPHOR, SYNTHETIC—10 dms, Henley & Co, Bremen
CANANGA OIL—1 dm, Olson Importing Co, Penang
CANDELILLA WAX—188 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining, Tampico
313 bgs, Tampico
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, P H Petry, Rotterdam
50 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
150 bgs, I Grob, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Rotterdam
CARBON, DECOLORIZING—25 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, Rotterdam
CARNAUBA WAX—257 bgs, National City Bank, Fortaleza
33 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Fortaleza
428 bgs, S C Johnson & Son, Fortaleza
268 bgs, River Plate Corp, Natal
135 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Natal
336 bgs, D Levin, Salvador
198 bgs, Bahia Ceras Products, Salvador
CASEIN—500 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires
CASHEW NUT SHELL LIQUID—175 dms, Durez Plastics Co, Cochin
CASSIA—169 bls, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
490 bls, A G Dunn, Rotterdam
1,865 bls, H Rothschild, Rotterdam
172 bls, P H Petry, Rotterdam
1,884 bls, Rotterdam
CASTOR OIL—300 tons, Woodward & Dickerson, Salvador
300 tons, Brazil Oiticica Inc, Fortaleza
300 tons, Recife
CEDRON OIL—11 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Buenos Aires
CELERY SEED—175 bgs, C Czarinkow, Bombay
84 bgs, M J Golombeck, Marseille
CETYL BROMIDE—6 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
CHAMOMILE FLOWERS—6 cs, Meer Corp, Piraeus
10 bls, S B Penick & Co, Havre
CHLORINATED RUBBER—200 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
CHLOROPHYLL—24 dms, Airkem Inc, London
CINNAMON BARK OIL—1 cs, George Lueders & Co, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—6 dms, Volkart Bros, Colombo
175 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Hong Kong
10 dms, Jacobson Van den Berg, Hong Kong
10 dms, Doran & Schmiedel, Hong Kong
25 dms, Irving Trust Co, Hong Kong
7 dms, Hong Kong
COALTAR DYES—115 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
24 dms, C A Haynes, Havre
COCONUT OIL—720 dms, American Trust Co, Cebu
COD LIVERS—30 dms, Silmo Chemical Corp, St Johns
COD OIL—100 dms, Scandinavian Oil Co, St Johns
CODLIVER OIL—5 dms, Frank Samuel & Co, Reykjavik
15 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Reykjavik
COPAL GUM—75 bkts, O G Innes Corp, Macassar
60 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Manila
COPPER CYANIDE—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
COPPER OXYCHLORIDE—100 bgs, Riches Nelson, Antwerp
CORN STARCH—140 bgs, Universal Transcontinental Co, Rotterdam
1,904 bgs, Rotterdam
CREAM OF TARTAR—726 bgs, Lenhardt & Brush, London
CUBE POWDER—85 bgs, Foreign Domestic Distributors, Callao
CUTTLEFISH BONE—100 cs, Havre
DAMMAR GUM—15 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Singapore
15 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Singapore
268 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
DEXTRIN—100 bgs, Bestick Adhesives, Rotterdam
435 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
295 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Rotterdam
DIMETHYL THIPHOSPHORYL CHLORIDE—6 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Copenhagen
EARTH COLORS—450 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Bremen
240 bgs, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
EUCALYPTUS OIL—26 dms, National City Bank, Lisbon
FISHLIVER OIL—13 dms, Kanematsu N Y Ltd, Yokohama
FORMIC ACID—50 dms, I M Sobin Co, Rotterdam
FUEL OIL—118,216 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
98,745 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, San Lorenzo
219,663 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Punta Cardon
170,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
125,520 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Las Piedras
106,680 bbls, C H Spraque & Son, Punta Cardon
143,412 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Pointe a Pierre
12,971 tons, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Point Fortin
340,633 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
233,191 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Caripito
114,979 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
FURFURAL—884 tons, E I Dupont De Nemours & Co, La Romana
GALL, OX—16 dms, Wilson & Co, Santos
GELATIN—8 bbls, Riches Nelson, Antwerp
250 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Antwerp
90 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
600 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Rotterdam
44 dms, D H Burdett, London
220 bgs, Antwerp
GINGER—80 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
160 bgs, Plantation & Colonial Products, Cochin
400 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
230 bgs, G N Rawlinson & Co, Lagos
160 bgs, Cochin
GLUE—214 cs, Henneux Co, Rotterdam
GLUE STOCK—1,250 bdls, A Jacobshagen, Antwerp
357 bls, Barranquilla
GRAPHITE—500 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Colombo
GUANIDINE NITRATE—50 dms, Terra Chemicals Inc, Bremen
GUAR GUM—2,394 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Calcutta
GYPSUM—100 bgs, A Gusmer, Liverpool
306 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, Liverpool
GYPSUM, CRUDE—15,722 tons, National Gypsum Co, Halifax
9,850 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Little Narrows
HAARLEM OIL—25 cs, Rotterdam
HEXAMETHYLENEDIAMINE—8 dms, Arlo Forwarding Co, Genoa
HYDROCHLORIC ACID—2 cs, Buenos Aires
IODINE, CRUDE—50 cs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Yokohama
540 kgs, Chilean Nitrate Sales Corp, Tocopilla
IPECAC ROOT—10 bls, Barranquilla
IRON ACETATE—1 dm, Amend Drug & Chemical Co, London
IRON BLUE—21 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
IRON DEXTRIN—70 cs, Armour Lab, Liverpool
IRON OXIDE—1,000 bgs, Landers Segal Color Co, London
JUNIPER BERRIES—100 bls, Leghorn
KAOLIN—25 dms, E Fougera & Co, London
KARAYA GUM—134 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Bombay
183 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
66 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
KOLA NUTS—426 bgs, Lagos
LABDANUM GUM—33 dms, National City Bank, Barcelona
LACTOSE—20 dms, R J Saunders, Hamburg
255 dms, Chas L Huisking & Co, Liverpool
LAUREL LEAVES—120 bls, Commercial Bank of Greece, Iraklion
LAVENDER OIL—5 dms, Colgate Palmolive Co, Marseille
2 dms, Albert Verley & Co, Marseille
4 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Marseille
LEAD OXIDE—33 dms, Vera Cruz
LEAD SILICOFLUORIDE—1 cs, Amend Drug & Chemical Co, Bremen
LEMON OIL—10 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Trieste
4 dms, Chemical Bank, Vera Cruz
1 dm, Guaranty Trust Co, Vera Cruz
1 dm, Vera Cruz
LEMONGRASS OIL—18 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Cochin
12 dms, Van Ameringen Haebler, Cochin
LITHARGE—306 dms, Eagle Picher Co, Tampico
LIVER CONCENTRATE—1 dm, Tec Chemical Corp, Montevideo
LIVER EXTRACT—17 dms, Wilson & Co, Buenos Aires
12 dms, Armour Lab, Buenos Aires
LIVER POWDER—17 dms, Tec Chemical Corp, Montevideo
LIVERMEAL—640 bgs, Buenos Aires
LOCUST BEANS—100 bgs, Commercial Bank of Greece, Iraklion
LOCUSTBEAN GUM—436 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Genoa
MACE—12 cs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Singapore
MAGNESIUM AMMONIUM PHOSPHATE—1 kg, Amend Drug & Chemical Co, London
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—1,200 bgs, Reheis Co, Liverpool
MAGNESIUM TRISILICATE—75 cs, Reheis Co, Liverpool
MANGROVE BARK—1,050 bgs, Olson Importing Co, Beira
MANGROVE EXTRACT—2,500 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Sandakan
MARJORAM—221 bgs, H Marmorek & Son, Tampico
80 bgs, Unanue & Sons, Ciudad Trujillo
MENTHOL—125 cs, Bemo Shipping Co, Rio de Janeiro
MOLASSES—555 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
MOLYBDENITE CONCENTRATES—95 dms, Metal Traders, Yokohama
MONTAN WAX—500 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Hamburg
MUSTARD OIL—10 cs, Florasynth Lab, Rotterdam
MUSTARD SEED—163 bgs, Berns & Koppstein, Copenhagen
MYRTLE LEAVES—31 bls, Genoa
NAPHTHALENE—1,250 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Antwerp
11,232 bgs, W J Byrnes, Gdynia
1,618 bgs, Standard Naphthalene Products, Liverpool
NAPHTHENIC ACID—2,200 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
NAPHTHOL—20 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
NUCLEIC ACID—3 kgs, Glasgow
NUTMEG—53 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Macassar
14 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
30 bgs, A G Dunn, Port of Spain
250 bgs, Ungerer & Co, Rotterdam
188 bgs, Rotterdam
82 bgs, Singapore
OCHER—448 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Capetown
OLIVE OIL—206 dms, Swiss Credit Bank, Iraklion
26 dms, National Shawmut Bank, Iraklion
50 dms, J Ferrera & Sons, Piraeus
95 dms, Balbo Oil Corp, Tunis
100 dms, Swiss Credit Bank, Tunis
50 dms, Uddo & Taormina Co, Tunis
95 dms, Schroeder Bros, Tunis
50 dms, C L Hasse Co, Tunis
100 dms, National City Bank, Tunis
26 dms, A Ba'danza Co, Piraeus
65 dms, A Corrao Corp, Piraeus
103 bbls, Balbo Oil Corp, Piraeus
51 dms, Mawer Gulden Annis, Piraeus
101 dms, Transoceanic Sales Co, Piraeus
54 dms, Schroeder Bros, Piraeus
26 dms, Cimino Packing Co, Piraeus
209 dms, J Ossola Co, Piraeus
100 dms, Lekas & Drivas, Piraeus
25 dms, De Simone Bros, Piraeus
100 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Piraeus
200 dms, J H Schroder, Piraeus
102 dms, J D Nicolaou Co, Piraeus
100 dms, A Fantis, Piraeus
40 dms, First National Chicago, Piraeus
25 dms, Pepe Maisano Co, Piraeus
150 dms, Olive Groves Inc, Piraeus
25 dms, George Armenis Co, Piraeus
53 dms, B M Reeves Co, Piraeus
51 dms, J Ossola Co, Piraeus
265 dms, Uddo & Taormina Co, Piraeus
104 dms, National City Bank, Piraeus
ORANGE PEEL—422 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Cap Haitien
OURICURY WAX—111 bgs, Hans Tobeason, Salvador
OXALIC ACID—400 bgs, McArthur Chemical Co, Rotterdam
PALM OIL—8 dms, Procter & Gamble Co, Liverpool
75 dms, Borden Co, Antwerp
PAPRIKA—240 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Alicante
100 bgs, P H Petry, Alicante
750 bgs, J Weinstein, Alicante
150 bgs, National City Bank, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Rijeka
300 bgs, Rijeka
500 bgs, Alicante
PATCHOULI OIL—10 dms, Olson Importing Co, Penang
32 dms, Antoine Chiris, Penang
68 dms, Tombarel Products Corp, Penang
PEATMOSS—1,075 bls, E J Lang Rotterdam
570 bls, C Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
3,500 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,166 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Copenhagen
1,000 bls, American Express Co, Bremen
1,000 bls, Ascot Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,000 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
PECTIN—25 dms, T M Duche & Sons, Copenhagen
PEPPER, BLACK—70 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
20 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
70 bgs, J F Frank, Singapore
350 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
140 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Singapore
70 bgs, Singapore
PEPPER, RED—424 bgs, M J Golombeck, Kobe
200 bgs, Louis Furth, Yokohama
100 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Yokohama
112 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Yokohama
112 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Kobe
120 bgs, S L Jones & Co, Kobe
100 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Kobe
100 bgs, Wm E Martin, Kobe
224 bgs, Robeco Chemicals Inc, Yokohama
150 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Yokohama
200 bgs, Reliable Mercantile Co, Kobe
709 bgs, National City Bank, Rijeka
PEPPER, WHITE—21 bgs, C Czarinkow, Singapore
PETITGRAIN OIL—11 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Buenos Aires
6 dms, A Verley & Co, Buenos Aires
6 dms, John D Walsh Co, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—300,152 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
172,383 bbls, Hess Inc, Maracaibo
150,343 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Salvador
242,334 bbls, Phillips Petroleum Co, Puerto La Cruz
107,380 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Bachaquero
a-PICOLINE—33 dms, Industrial Chemical & Dye Co, Liverpool
POLLACKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Mitsubishi International Corp, Yokohama
20 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE RESIN—2,000 bgs, Bank of N Y, Yokohama
POPPY SEED—200 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
250 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
50 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
150 bgs, I Grob, Rotterdam
550 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM FERROCYANIDE—300 bgs, Hudson Shipping Co, Rotterdam
PROTEIN—16 dms, Bremen
PRUSSIAN BLUE—2 dms, Tar Residuals Inc, Rotterdam
PSYLLIUM SEED, HUSKS—173 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Bombay
PYRITES—349 cks, American Metal Co, Leixoes
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—622 bgs, Tan American Corp, Buenos Aires
527 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
2,381 bgs, First National Chicago, Buenos Aires
2,010 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
8,200 bgs, American Tanners Ltd, Buenos Aires
677 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
QUINCE SEED—150 bgs, Khorramshahr
QUININE—3 cs, Hamburg
QUININE HYDROCHLORIDE—8 kgs, Frank Samuel & Co, Southampton
QUININE SULFATE—2 cs, Frank Samuel & Co, Southampton
RADIUM ELEMENT—2 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp
ROSE HIP POWDER—10 dms, Barth Nutritional Supplements, Gothenburg
SABADILLA SEED—100 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, La Guaria
SAFFRON—3 cs, Calerib & Co, London
SAGE LEAVES—110 bls, Commercial Bank of Greece, Iraklion
200 bls, Rijeka
SANDALWOOD OIL—7 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Calcutta
SANDARAC GUM—1 bg, O G Innes Corp, Marseille
SAPONINA—11 cs, A K Peters Co, Valparaiso
SAVORY LEAVES—100 bgs, M J Golombeck, Marseille
SEEDLAC—250 bgs, Wah Chang Corp, Bangkok
SELENIUM METAL POWDER—4 cs, Montanore Inc, Kobe
20 cs, Mitsubishi International Corp, Kobe
SENNA CONCENTRATE—8 cs, Bard Pharmaceuticals, London
SESAME SEED—2,593 bgs, American Halvah Products, Corinto
247 bgs, Seed & Feed Corp, Corinto
2,628 bgs, Independent Halvah, Candies, Corinto
152 bgs, Joel Bieler, Corinto
406 bgs, Louis Furth, Corinto
599 bgs, Louis Furth, San Juandel Sur
1,315 bgs, Independent Halvah & Candies, Cutuco
941 bgs, Sacharen Bros, Corinto
1,316 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Corinto
SESAME SEED, HULLED—150 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, San Juan del Sur
200 bgs, Biddle Purchasing Co, San Juan del Sur
100 bgs, R J Spitz, San Juan del Sur
150 bgs, Seed & Feed Corp, Corinto
500 bgs, Louis Furth, San Juan del Sur
400 bgs, M J Golombeck, San Juan del Sur
150 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, San Juan del Sur
422 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Corinto
125 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Corinto
100 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Corinto
100 bgs, Louis Furth, Corinto
'60 bgs, Louis Furth, Beirut
SHELLAC—227 bgs, I Levine, Hamburg
42 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Hamburg
50 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Calcutta
SOAPBARK—117 bales, Parker Wansley Trading Corp, Valparaiso
SODIUM BICARBONATE—1,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM CYANIDE—700 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—230 bgs, Riches Nelson, Rotterdam
STARCH—620 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Rotterdam
SULFANAMIDE—5 dms, P H Petry, Southampton
SULFUR, CRUDE—3,600 tons, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp, Coatzacoalcos
TALC—16,400 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,900 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
2,240 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bangkok
2,000 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Itajai
1,000 bgs, Harry F R Dolan Jr, Bangkok
TERPIN HYDRATE—10 dms, Rotterdam
THYME—100 bgs, H Marmorek & Son, Marseille
100 bgs, Seeck & Kade, Marseille
TOLU BALSAM—8 cs, Gillespie & Co, Oranjestad
TONKA BEANS—40 cs, S B Penick & Co, Belem-Para
20 cs, Hollander Trading Corp, Manaos
TRAGACANTH GUM—42 bgs, F W Hartman & Co, Antwerp
36 cs, Shaul S Bahary, Khorramshahr
211 bgs, Am-Iran Corp, Khorramshahr
10 cs, Am-Iran Corp, Khorramshahr
52 bgs, Khorramshahr
10 cs, Khorramshahr
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—52 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
TUNG OIL—258 dms, Berns & Koppstein, Buenos Aires
825 tons, C Tennant Sons & Co, Buenos Aires
323 tons, Buenos Aires
VALONIA POWDER—610 bgs, Olson Importing Co, Piraeus
WATTLE EXTRACT—1,048 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
1,081 bgs, River Plate Corp, Durban
WAX—62 bgs, Vera Cruz
WHITING—1,603 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
25 dms, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
495 bgs, C B Chrystal Co, Liverpool
WOOL GREASE—6 dms, American Lanolin Corp, Genoa
50 dms, Olympic Shipping Co, Genoa
100 dms, N I Malmstrom, Liverpool
WOOL WAX—44 dms, Olympic Shipping Co, Liverpool

Los Angeles

ASBESTOS FIBER—4,034 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Fremantle
CASEIN—800 bgs, Buenos Aires
COPRA—383 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Nasipit
993 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cebu
1,031 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Dumaguete
COPRA CAKE—11,200 bgs, American Trust Co, Hong Kong
2,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Cebu
2,000 bgs, American Trust Co, Cebu
4,480 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
4,240 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Manila
4,480 bgs, Snow & Co, Manila
2,240 bgs, Cargill Inc, Manila
FISHLIVER OIL—2 dms, Universal Foreign Service, Yokohama
GLUE—150 bgs, Frank P Dow Co, Liverpool
KARAYA GUM—50 bgs, Hathaway Allied Products, Bombay
MOLASSES—1,724 tons, Southwestern Sugar & Molasses Co, Iloilo
PAPRIKA—300 bgs, B C Ireland, Naples
225 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Trieste
PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Djakarta
240 bgs, C Czarinkow, Singapore
240 bgs Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Tandjong Priok
PEPPER, RED—100 bgs, Tokyo Food Products, Kobe
43 bgs, Hirasaki Farms, Kobe
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—501,806 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—675 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
SESAME SEED—100 bgs, R J Spitz, San Juan del Sur
150 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, San Juan del Sur
100 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Corinto
TAPIOCA FLOUR—3,000 bgs, Ueismer & Co, Bangkok
2,000 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
1,283 bgs, American Key Products, Bangkok

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- PHYTASE
- PICENE
- PICRYLSULFONIC ACID
- PINACRYPTOL GREEN
- PINACYANOL CHLORIDE
- PLASMA ALBUMIN, CRYST. (BOVINE)
- POLYPORIC ACID
- PORPHYRIN
- POTASSIUM BOROFLUORIDE
- POTASSIUM COBALTICYANIDE
- POTASSIUM COBALTINITRITE
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- POTASSIUM COLUMBATE
- POTASSIUM GENTISATE

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ASBESTOS FIBER—1,900 bgs, Chas Kurz Co, Lourenco Marques
400 bgs, J Holt Co, Lourenco Marques
320 bgs, Lourenco Marques
CLAY—600 bgs, L A Salomon & Bros, Bremen
CRESYLIC ACID—100 dms, Rotterdam
FUEL OIL—116,399 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Amuay Bay
GRAPHITE—500 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Tamatave
GYPSUM, CRUDE—5,955 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Little Narrows
MAGNESITE—200 tons, First National Cincinnati, Sibenik
854 tons, Sibenik
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—1,200 bgs, Darlington Chemicals Inc, La Pallice
MAGNESIUM OXIDE—200 cs, Darlington Chemicals Inc, Glasgow
MOLASSES—1,726,375 gals, Pacific Molasses Co, La Romana
11,056 tons, Publicker Co, Santiago
NIGER SEED—117 bgs, R T French Co, Massawa
PEATMOSS—1,740 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,400 bls, Vandergrift Co, Bremen
1,000 bls, E J Lang, Hamburg
750 bls, Keer Maurer, Bremen
800 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—210,630 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
207,064 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
208,107 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Banias
185,633 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto Cabello
229,053 bbls, The Texas Co, Sidon
521,398 bbls, The Texas Co, Puerto La Cruz
114,006 bbls, The Texas Co, Pamatacual
143,389 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Covenas
248,979 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
129,070 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
126,426 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Mina Al Ahmadi
POLLACKLIVER OIL—100 dms, J W Hampton, Yokohama
SESAME SEED—331 bgs, Wm G Scarlett, Beirut
UREA—500 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
ZINC OXIDE—1,600 bgs, Pigment Chemical Co, La Pallice

San Francisco

BEEF EXTRACT—50 cs, Tupman Thurlow, Santos
207 cs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
CALCIUM NITRATE—8,000 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Antwerp
CASEIN—125 bgs, Eugenio Lang, Buenos Aires
80 bgs, J R Spellacy, Melbourne
COPRA—1,500 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cagayan de Oro
1,500 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Medina
736 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Jagna
750 tons, Cargill Inc, Tacloban
CURARE—3 cs, Taylor & Dean, Callao
FISHMEAL—1,759 bgs, Steinhardter & Nordlinger, Callao
2,160 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Callao
4,310 bgs, Marine & Animal By-Products Corp, Callao
4,440 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Arica
2,213 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Arica
351 bgs, Salina Cruz
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—16,542 tons, Standard Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
19,397 tons, Tidewater Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—456 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
114 bgs, First National Chicago, Buenos Aires
TANKAGE—630 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
UREA—10,000 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Antwerp
WOOL GREASE—52 dms, International Packers Ltd, Brisbane

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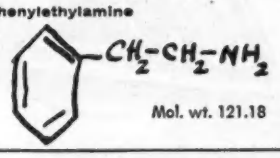
A primary amine, Beta-Phenylethylamine undergoes all the characteristic reactions of this type of amine. Its physical properties suggest: salt formation; alkylation; acylation; formation of Schiff bases; reaction with isocyanates to form ureas; intermediate in the synthesis of other organic chemicals.

β-Phenylethylamine	Specifications
 Mol. wt. 121.18	Boiling Point (95%) 90-95°C/18 mm. Refractive Index—N_D^{25}–1.5307–1.5312 Assay—97% minimum

Information presented above is believed to be accurate but carries no guarantee or responsibility on the part of the Sumner Chemical Company. In addition, none of this information can be taken as a recommendation to use the materials as described in violation of existing or future patents.

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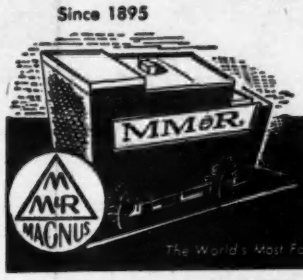

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

Orange oil from Florida held its firm stand of late last week, and there were indications of the orange oil market strengthening further. The orange oil developments have effected the mandarin oil market which hardened on spot. There were no further unusual developments in either the mint oils or citronella oil markets. Their positions persisted to be somewhat precarious, and prices continued to be soft. The sage oil market has been slow recently, and Dalmation sage oil tightened on spot. In the geranium oil market, the prices stood soft in both Bourbon and Algerian categories. The material available is abundant, and the demand has slackened recently which accounts for the soft listings. Vetiver oil remained steady, and the market good. This is encouraging in view of the recent political instability in Haiti. In the aromatic chemicals market, lavandin retained its soft prices. Lavandin demands have been good, and the material is now in more demand than lavender is. Due to the lessened demand of lavender, spot listings have been firm of late. Ethyl vanillin prices as well continued a steady pattern last week. However, all in all, the essential oils and aromatic chemicals markets were slow last week.

The seeds and spices market was quiet last week. The ginger market continued soft which is accountable to the large supply of the material on spot. Nutmegs retained strong spot listings, and 1958 is predicted to be a bad year for nutmegs. A producer of ground nutmeg recently came out with a dry soluble product with a dextrose base to combat the problem. Two vanilla bean shipments are due on spot soon which should cover the present market demand, but these will not fill demands until the next crop is harvested at source. An advance in price may be expected in the near future, a source said. Mexican vanilla beans are becoming less import to the world market all the time, it was noted. The primary advances in the seeds and spices market was in cassia, Batavia and Korintje qualities. The rise in cassia was attributed to political and economical troubles in Indonesia.

According to a report, conditions on the London market have been dull, and there has been little trading in any oils. Prices were reported to be at their lowest for some time. Various qualities of lemongrass oil ranging from 75% to 85% citral content are now being shipped, but it was noted that there is a shortage of 75% oil at source.

Bergamot Oil—No change was noted in bergamot oil last week; spot prices were maintained at $12.75 to $13 per pound. The supply on spot is good. Recently, the Italian Consortium devised a new quota system to curb speculation on the new crop of bergamot oil. It was noted that this revision will undoubtedly affect future spot prices, but as yet, no changes have been noted.

Bois de Rose—This material continued soft on spot last week, dealers and importers here reported. Little variation is expected and certainly no immediate shifts are anticipated. The situation is one that has persisted for some time. Present positions held on spot are a range of $3.00 to $3.40 per pound for Brazilian quality material while Peruvian is being quoted at a range of $2.15 to $2.40 per pound. The surplus quantities of material available both at source and on spot persisted as the market's major illness. Earlier suggestions—a year ago—that production and distribution would be curtailed or at least controlled from source have to-date remained unfulfilled. Inroads made by aromatic chemicals into the domestic market make the chances of this markets regaining its previous stature on spot less and less probable. As to whether or not it will ever again regain a stable footing in relation to its supply and demand problem also remains questionable.

Cajeput Oil — Prices of the material stood steady on spot last week, a source said. The listings were quoted at a range of $1.75 to $2.55 per pound.

Clove Oil—Both clove bud oil and clove leaf oil remained strong on spot last week. The listing of clove bud oil ranged from $2.40 to $2.85 per pound while clove leaf oil prices were 85c. to 90c. per pound.

Coriander Oil — Prices followed the same pattern last week, a source said. The range in prices for coriander oil was $9.25 to $12.25 per pound.

Lemongrass—Conditions of softness in this market persisted in plaguing both spot and source situations, dealers here reported last week. The excesses of supply, that at times appear to grow rather than diminish, remain to hold prices down at Indian source as well as here on spot. The only variation in the price situation occurred during the Suez Canal situation when prices throughout the essential oils market were momentarily jolted upward. However, since then, and for some time previous, the soft price has been the key to the market. As with the bois de rose market, the cancer in the lemongrass market is the continued high production at source despite the lack of demand. Authorities at source have continually suggested and moved toward control of the oil, but nothing has really seemed to relieve the situation any.

Orange Oil—Floridian orange oil prices remained strong last week. Low prices ranged from 90c. to $1, and the high was quoted at $1.75 per pound; some dealers were giving nominal prices. The prices of orange oil, Floridian quality, before the frosts were listed at 75c. to 80c. per pound. Both Floridian and Californian orange oils remained scarce, and if the cold wave in Florida does not let up soon, prices will persist to advance.

Imported mandarin oil firmed on spot last week, a source said. Mandarin oil can be used as a substitute for orange oil, and with the strengthening of the orange oil market, mandarin oil firmed.

Pennyroyal—Spot listings of pennyroyal continued steady last week. Pennyroyal oil prices were quoted at a range of $2.30 to $2.75 per pound.

Sage Oil—Dalmation sage oil showed signs of tightening last week, sources said. The spot listing was $3.75 to $4 per pound. A better price had been anticipated, but the market has not been good so far, and dealers wanted to release some of the material. Clary quality sage oil was priced at $25 to $32 per pound.

Vetiver Oil—Despite the political unrest in Haiti, vetiver oil has retained the same prices. Shipments are reported to be on time, and the market is strong. Haitian vetiver oil was listed at $11 to $11.50 per pound last week. Bourbon quality vetiver oil was priced at $13 to $13.75, and Java quality prices were $11.75 to $12.25 per pound.

Price Trends

Advanced

Cassia, Batavia "A," 4c. per lb.
"B," 4c. per lb.
"C," 4c. per lb.
Korintje "A," 4c. per lb.
"B," 4c. per lb.
"C," 4c. per lb.
Nutmegs, West Indian, 5c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Danish, 3c. per lb.
Dutch, 2c. per lb.

Reduced

Ginger, Jamaican No. 3, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 22, 1957
145.70	145.69	145.83	145.39

For Current Prices See Page 9

Aromatic Chemicals

Ethyl Vanillin—Prices of ethyl vanillin continued steady last week, a source said. Spot listings for 100 pound fiber drums in 500 pound lots or over was $6.40 per pound. For 100 pound fiber drums in smaller lots, the range was $6.65 to $6.95, and 25 pound containers were listed at $7.65 per pound.

Heliotropin—Last week, prices remained unchanged, a source said. Heliotropin listings were reported at a range of $2.65 to $3 per pound.

Isoeugenol—Spot prices of isoeugenol stood steady last week. They ranged from $3.55 to $3.75 per pound, a source said.

Lavindin—Last week, lavandin prices continued soft, a source said. Spot prices were quoted at $1.75 to $2.25 per pound. Lavandin is a highbred of the lavender

family. It was developed during the 1930's, and there have been many modifications since the war. Lavandin now has more of a market than lavender and has ten times the volume of lavender. It is also cheaper than lavender. The July, August, September crop was estimated at 750 tons.

Lavandin is primarily used in the manufacturing of soaps, but there is some demand for it in the linalyl acetate market.

Lavender—Market prices of lavender stayed steady last week. The market has been reported strong of late, because of the limited demand for lavender. The listings were $3.50 to $5 for lavender, 35-37% ester; for 38-40% ester prices were $7.50 to $8.50 per pound; and lavender, 40-42% ester was priced at $8.75 to $9.50.

Seeds and Spices

Cardamoms—For the first time in many weeks there were no changes reported in the cardamoms market. Cardamoms, bleached "A" quality, retained a price of 3 per pound last week. Bleached "B" was priced at $2.80; decorated Ceylon, $3; decorated Guatemalan, $2.85; Alleppey green, $2.80; and Ceylon green was listed at $2.15 per pound.

Cassia—Prices of cassia advanced last week due to the internal difficulties in Indonesia, sources said. During the actual strife, prices skyrocketed, but then fell to a more normal level. Again prices have risen considerably which might indicate more trouble in the area. Last week, prices were almost entirely nominal, and only sporadic lots have been available. All categories of Batavia and Korintje cassia strengthened 4c. on spot. Cassia, Batavia "A" was listed at 28c., "B" was 27c., and "C", 26c. Korintje "A" quality cassia was priced at 28c. "B" 27c., and "C", 26c. per pound.

Ginger—Ginger prices stood soft last week, a source said. Two main producers of ginger, India and Africa, have harvested good crops, and there seems to be an abundant amount on hand which makes for weak prices. African ginger was listed at 19c. per pound. Ginger, cochin quality, was 13½c. per pound, and Nigerian split prices were 17¾c. per pound. Jamaican ginger number 3 fell 1c. last week to a listing of 64c. and Jamaican number 2 was 71c. per pound.

Nutmegs—Spot prices of the material continue strong, and a source said that 1958 will be a serious year for the nutmeg market. Nutmeg, East Indian quality, was listed at $1.85 per pound last week while West Indian nutmeg was priced at $1.80 per pound.

A major producer of ground nutmeg came up with a solution recently. The producer has prepared a dry soluble product that is prepared on a dextrose base and contains the active flavoring elements of the natural ground nutmeg and is distilled from the native spice to replace ground netmeg pound for pound. The producer said that the finished product has a guaranteed uniformity from batch to batch.

Paprika—There was no change in the paprika market last week. Prices were quoted at 34c. for Rumanian quality; 32c. to 46c. for Spanish paprika; and 35c. a pound for Yugoslavian paprika. Spanish paprika prices are set at the beginning of the season and rarely change their listings. Imports of all grades, one source claimed were only ⅓ as large as those last year at this time, and due to the reduced size of the paprika crops, Spanish quality recently declined 1c. on spot. A tight supply problem is anticipated.

Vanilla Beans—Two shipments of vanilla beans are due in the near future from Madagascar with a combined amount of 175 tons on board. These two shipments will supply the immediate market needs, but they will not be sufficient for the balance of the year when the new crop will be available. The Madagascar producers are aware that the American needs have not been fulfilled, and the market at source is firm and lower prices are being refused. One source said that within the next four to eight weeks a $1 to $1.50 rise in spot prices of Bourbon vanilla beans may be anticipated.

Every year the Mexican vanilla beans become less and less of a factor in the vanilla bean market. This is because the oil fields are encroaching on the vanilla bean fields. However, this should not affect the world supply to a great extent. The crop in Mexico is being bought up by Mexican interests, and prices are high both in Mexico and on spot. Total production for the 1956-1957 season was 125 tons, and the 1957-1958 season will be less than 75 tons.

Prices of vanilla beans remained firm last week. One dealer's prices strengthened for Mexican whole vanilla beans, both whole and cut qualities. The whole vanilla beans firmed from $9.25 to $9.50 per pound and Mexican cuts from $8.75 to $9.25. However, the market on the whole retained the old prices. Bourbon vanilla beans were priced at $9 to $9.75 per pound; Mexican whole vanilla beans listings were $9.25 to $9.75 per pound and Mexican cuts were $8.75 to $9 per pound.

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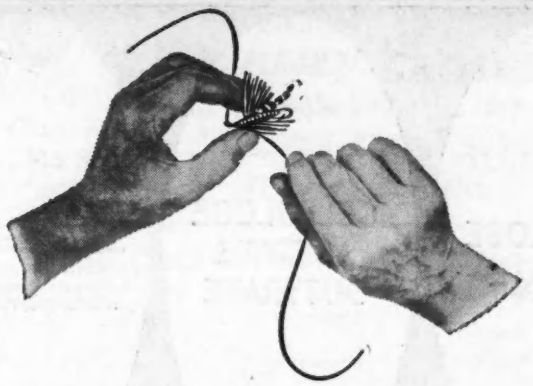

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Coatings Materials

There were indications last week that markets for some of the big volume coatings materials were beginning to show seasonal improvement. Plasticizers, synthetic resins and lead pigments were mentioned in this connection. A better tone featured the shellac market in spite of the cold spell in the Northeast. Prices of all materials continued to show a steady tone. An interesting aspect of this recession is the tendency of production costs to inch upwards even while business volume remains below par. This condition tends to keep prices in a state of equilibrium, with opposite forces cancelling one another out.

In the opinion of one trade source here, the automobile industry is proving to be the most disappointing coatings outlet this season. Even before the recession arrived there were signs that advanced estimates of the car market had been overly optimistic. Now with the number of potential buyers diminished by unemployment or the possibility of unemployment, the Spring market is apt to fall below expectations, this source said. Another weak point in the coatings picture, he said, was in the field of new plant and equipment. This sort of spending has been curtailed sharply in the past few months, as it is the easiest to eliminate when sales fall off. The easier credit now available should help reverse this situation, he said. How soon the recovery will take place now depends more on psychological factors than anything else, he felt.

The annual report on calcium carbonate from the Bureau of the Census tabbed 1956 output at 168,834 short tons, an advance over the 150,587 tons produced in 1955 and the 161,565 reported for 1954. Shipments in 1956 amounted to 133,597 short tons, as compared with 117,494 in 1955 and 136,663 in 1954. Another Census Bureau report gave 1956 iron blue production as 5,353 short tons as against 5,054 the year before and 4,594 in 1954. Shipments were reported at 4,920 in 1956, 4,725 the previous year, and 4,642 in 1954.

Titanium dioxide output in 1957 totalled an estimated 448,945 tons, a decline of six percent from the prior year, while shipments amounted to 422,597 tons, declining the same amount. Additional data are given below under "Prime Pigments."

There had been an absence of Argentine offerings of casein due to a hunch among sellers that a change in the exchange rate was under consideration. Late in the week, however, offerings were received at approximately unchanged quotations.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 22, 1957
101.49	101.49	101.48	100.79

For Current Prices See Page 9

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Paste, Powder—Cold weather is expected to keep the roofing trade in harness for about another month. Other outlets for these pigments have shown some mild interest, but nothing noteworthy. Prices are stable at the advanced levels posted a few months back.

Cadmium Colors—All varieties of this pigment are much cheaper now than they were a couple of years ago as a result of the steady decline in selenium metal. Weakness in selenium was accounted for by its loss of several electronic outlets to heavier metals. Trade opinion has it that price is now at a stable bottom.

Copper Oxide — For a while now no rumblings have been heard from the market for copper metal. Apparently, this stems from recent cutbacks in production. Does this mean that the two year price decline is at an end? Trade sources say that the next few months will provide a definite answer.

Lead Pigments—Along with many other coatings markets, this one limped awkwardly in January and then began to improve. Right now, buying is still hand to mouth, but volume is moderately good. Quotations are unchanged at the lower levels prompted by a decline in pig lead three months ago.

Iron Blue—Paint and ink makers were ordering this material in moderate quantity last week. Domestic material continued quoted at 52c. per pound in carlots on a delivered basis, 53c. in tonlots and 54c. in smaller shipments. British imported material listed at 48c. for carlots, 49c. for tonlots and 50c. for smaller shipments.

According to a report from the Census Bureau, production of iron blues amounted to 5,352 short tons in 1956, as compared with 5,054 in 1955 and 4,594 in 1954. Shipments totaled 4,920 in 1956 as against 4,725 in 1955 and 4,642 the previous year.

Titanium Dioxide—Consumers continue to put emphasis on small shipments for short term needs. Overall business volume appears to be holding up well enough at the present time. Anatase titanium dioxide is quoted at 25½c. per pound in carlots and 26½c. in smaller shipments. Rutile lists at 27½c. in carlots and 28½c. in smaller shipments. These prices were put into effect with a 1c. advance about a year ago. The price tone is now generally regarded as steady in spite of scattered cost increases in raw materials.

As reported by the Census Bureau, titanium dioxide output totaled 477,601 short tons in 1956, a substantial advance over the totals of 408,836 tons in 1955 and 361,006 in 1954. 1957 production was estimated at only 448,945, tons, a decline of six percent from the prior year. Shipments in 1956 increased sharply to 454,405 tons from 422,950 a year earlier and 363,101 in 1954. In 1957 shipments declined seven percent to 422,597 short tons. Although production has run higher than shipments in the past two years, the discrepancy has not been wide enough to cause any problem of oversupply. In fact, the market has been showing consistently good balance.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyds—The setback in overall economic activity has been felt in some important outlets for coatings resins. Producers have pointed to declining automobile production as a chief factor in January's slack market picture. With the coming of spring weather, paint trade sales are expected to buoy up the market.

Melamines—Sales are reported to have improved this month over the low level chalked up in January. As contrasted with a year ago, the current market is largely restricted to hand to mouth buying because of uncertainties in the business picture.

Spending for new plant and equipment has diminished considerably in the past six months with the result that demand for industrial coatings has fallen below former levels. The easier credit now available should help to reverse this situation—sooner or later, depending upon when producers feel renewed confidence in the economic picture.

Lacquer Materials

Dibutyl Phthalate—Sales improved in the early weeks of this month through an increase in orders for prompt shipment. Seasonal buying by the paint industry, however, hasn't yet begun in earnest. Supply is rated sufficient to meet the requirements of the spring paint season, and the price outlook appears stable.

Diethyl Phthalate — This plasticizer lists at 31½c. per pound in carlots, 32½c. in less than carlots, and 29c. in tanks—prices established through a 1½c. per pound advance on January 1. Dimethyl, advanced an identical amount on January 1, is quoted at 32c. in carlots, 33c. less than carlots and 29½c tankcars.

Citrates — Long-standing price listings are considered likely to hold steady. A major producer reports that the plasticizer continues to show evidence of long-term

Coatings Materials

growth, particularly in the field of food packaging.

Sebacates—Only moderate demand has been encountered in this off-season period. The general tone of the market is healthy, trade sources report. Supply is adequate for all needs, current and anticipated.

Fillers and Inerts

Calcium Carbonate—An annual report from the Census Bureau last week noted that production of precipitated calcium carbonate had advanced to 168,834 short tons in 1956 from 150,587 the year before and 161,565 in 1954. Shipments in 1956 amounted to 133,597 short tons, as compared with 117,494 in 1955 and 135,663 in 1954.

Mica—Quotations were described last week as steady at long established levels. Sales to the paint and wallpaper trades were still lagging due to seasonally low production in these industries. Supply is amply available on all grades.

Natural Resins

Copal Gum — Moderately active sales were reported in the spot market. Congo materials were quoted at 25c. to 26c. for No. 1, 22c. to 24c. for No. 2 and 15¾c. to 17c. for No. 3.

Dammar Gum—Inquiry for future shipment was only scant, but material for immediate delivery moved in fair volume, dealers report. Price quotations were described as steady.

Siam gum is quoted at 34c. to 35c. per pound in cases. Singapore grades list at 40c. to 41c. per pound for No. 1, 34c. for No. 2 and 17c. to 19c. for No. 3 dust.

Shellac—Prices in the Calcutta market have fallen back to normal, it was reported last week. As a result, the local situation was described as steadier. If the Bysacki crop, which is about to reach Indian markets, reaches normal levels, there will be little likelihood of upward price movement. Last year the crop was particularly plentiful and prices declined.

Orange grades are selling in fair amount at 39c. to 41c. per pound lemon No. 1, 37c. for No. 2 and 34c. to 35c. for superfine. TN lists nominally at 34c. but there appears to be no consuming interest for. Bleached material in bags is moving at long standing listings of 48c. for bonedry and 58c. for refined.

Miscellaneous

Casein—There had been a dearth of offerings from the Argentine due to a hunch among traders that the authorities there were planning to alter the exchange rate. But late in the week offerings were received at approximately unchanged quotations. Material for shipment during March and April was moving at 20½c. per pound, delivered. Australian casein for delivery in March through June was selling at 21½c. per pound, unchanged from a week earlier.

Naval Stores

Pine Gum—For the week ended February 8 the average price per standard barrel of crude pine gum was reported at $21.22 as compared with $20.79 the previous week and $24.68 a year ago. The volume of gum deliveries to plants amounted to 1,400 barrels as against 2,200 the previous week and 1,342 a year ago. Content per barrel averaged 6.76 gallons of turpentine and 295.7 pounds of rosin. Gum grading percentages ranged as follows: WW, O; WG, 2; N, 11; M, 38; and K and below, 49.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Feb. 14	Mon. Feb. 17	Tues. Feb. 18	Wed. Feb. 19	Thurs. Feb. 20
Drums—					
WG	...	...	$8.11	...	$8.14‡
WW	$8.32	$8.30	...	$8.32	8.37‡
Bags—					

Tankcars (for week ended February 14)—M or better, $7.25; K or better, $7.43

Sales, USDA

240*	560*	160*	160*	836*

New York

(Per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)

WW, $9.80; WG, $9.70; N, $9.20; K, $9.05

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	...	...	.5325	.536	...
Sales	...	...	4,000‡	26,000‡	...

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 53c.; l.c.l., 52c.

*Drums equivalent. ‡Gallons. †Average price.

Jobs & People

American Cyanamid Company, New York—**Robert A. Olson** has transferred from the Los Angeles to the Philadelphia, Pa., sales office of the pigment division. He will be responsible for sales in eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware and Virginia. **Frank L. Howland** has been promoted to the post of regional technical service director of the farm and home division.

Armour & Co., Chicago—**Robert J. Westfall** has been named senior research scientist in the pilot laboratory of Armour Laboratories in Kankakee, Ill. He was previously with Merck Sharp & Dohme.

Davison Chemical Company, Baltimore, Md.—**John F. Quinn** and **Albert J. Gnesin** have been named district representatives. Mr. Gnesin will be in charge of the company's offices in New York and Mr. Quinn will take charge in San Francisco.

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.—**Charles F. Oppermann** has been appointed technical service representative of du Pont's pigments department in the Chicago area.

Emery Industries, Cincinnati, Ohio —**Malcolm R. Tucker** has been named fatty acid sales representative for the Cincinnati, Ohio, territory.

Emulsol Chemical Corporation, Chicago—**T. William Mather** has joined the company's sales staff. He will make his headquarters in the new Akron, Ohio, sales office.

Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., New York—**Stanley Crouch,** manager of Fritzsche's Los Angeles office, celebrated his twenty-fifth year with the company at a party given him on February 11.

General Electric Company—**Dean Daniels** has become western district sales manager for the silicone products department with headquarters at the district sales office in Downey. Cal.

Kefauver-Patman Bills

—Continued from page 5

the attention of Sen. Eastland in a letter taking note of the fact that members of the chamber in a recent referendum on the issue voted almost ten to one against the bill. The chamber argued that although intended to help small firms, S11 would actually hurt them.

Amendment to Robinson-Patman Act

The Kefauver-Patman bills are an amendment to the Robinson-Patman act to restrict the use of the "good faith" argument as a defense against price discrimination charges. The supreme court has ruled that a seller can rely on this argument as "an absolute defense" against such charges when he lowers his price in good faith to meet competition.

Under these circumstances, the chamber said, if a large firm cuts its price to a small competitor's best customer, the small firm would ordinarily meet the lower price in order to keep the customer. However, if the "good faith" defense were restricted as proposed by S11, the small firm might be forced to give equal price cuts to other customers, and "this might well put it out of business," the chamber said.

It was predicted that the amendment would lead to rigid price schedules because a supplier no longer would be free to meet a competitor's price simply by determining whether he could afford to sell at the lower price. Instead, he would have to determine whether the offer of a lower price to one customer would cause competitive injury under the law.

Eastern Oils Group Plans Outing

The Eastern Fats & Oil Association plans to hold an outing sometime in June, according to Henning N. Jensen of Louis Dreyfus Corporation, president of the organization. Mr. Jensen revealed the plan at last week's dinner meeting of the association at the Park Lane hotel, New York. He indicated that arrangements must first be made and that the plan needs the approval of the membership.

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Acid Value	199-203
Iodine Value (WIJS)	95-105

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Stearic	3%
Oleic	28%
Linoleic	43%
Linolenic	1%

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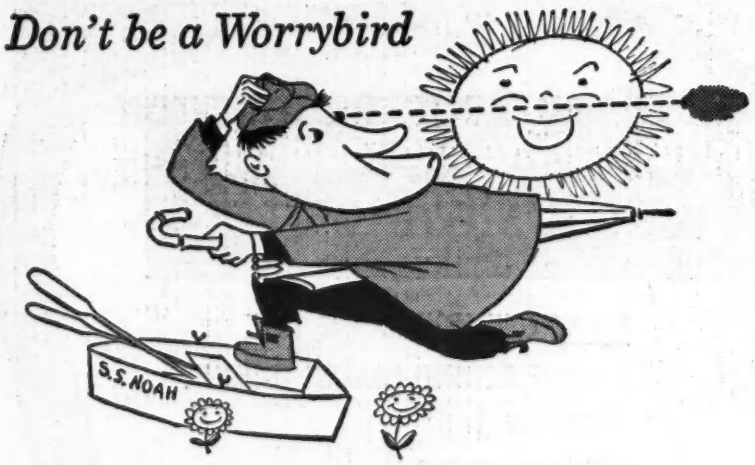

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Feature i the oils and fats market last week was the sharp advance in tallow and greases as a result of active trading for export and domestic account. The advance for better grades was up ½ cent per pound and slightly less for the lower grades. Soapers also were purchasers at the higher level. Offerings continued light and in firm hands. Lard market was stronger and fractionally higher due to improved trading.

In edible oils, further declines were noted in cottonseed oil, while soybean oil remained unchanged and steady. The lower cost of the latter has affected the use of cottonseed oil in edible formulations. Corn oil was also easier, off fractionally, while limited stocks of peanut oil were maintained at unchanged quotations.

Trading in crude coconut oil was active in the local market, sizable moved at unchanged prices.

Brazilian castor oil continued unsettled and moderate volume of business for nearby took place at a fractional decline. Other drying oils were unchanged. Linseed oil moved in fair volume for fill-in needs. Demand for tung oil was light and confined to nearby delivery. Interest in forward positions was reported nil. Oiticica oil was quiet and reported shadable in some directions. Crude menhaden was lifeless and entirely nominal in the absence of export or domestic consuming interest.

Further strength prevailed in soybean meal as a result of good demand and scarcity of nearby supplies causing the market to advance $$2 per ton. Cottonseed meal also was firmer and light stocks were advanced $2 per ton. Linseed meal was unchanged and steady. Peanut meal was scarcer. Small lots were sold at an advance of $5 per ton.

Price Trends

Advanced

Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb.
Cottonseed meal, $2 per ton.
Greases, ¼c. to ⅜c. per lb.
Lard, cash, ¾c. per lb.
Peanut meal, $5 per ton
Soybean meal, $2.50 per ton.
Tallow, edible, ⅜c. per lb.
Inedible, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Castor, No. 1 Braz., ¼c. per lb.
Corn oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Corn oil foots, 95%, ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ⅜c. per lb.
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil foots, 95%, ¼c. per lb.
Lauric acid, ½c. per lb.
Myristic acid, flaked, 3c. per lb.
Soybean oil foots, 95%, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 21, 1957
109.58	106.61	102.74	120.19

For Current Prices See Page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Brazilian castor oil continued unsettled with sales of No. 1 reported at 16¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Domestic oil quiet and quotably unchanged. Offers of castorbeans for shipment were light and held at $110 per ton, f.o.b. Brazilian ports.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil, at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Castor Beans	Castor Oil
Last week		1,800,000
Previous week	285,000	1,610,000
Corresponding week, 1957	252,500	420,000
Total this year	5,973,450	16,976,000
Corresponding period, 1957	7,666,300	14,646,000

Coconut—Trading was active locally, while the Coast market was quiet. Tankcars were offered at 13⅝c., prompt Pacific Coast and 14⅝c. New York basis.

Corn—Crude was sold at 15¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment off ¼c., but was steady at the decline. Refined was lower at 18.98c., tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Cottonseed—Futures continued unsettled on the New York Produce Exchange last week. Market was under selling pressure, especially March and May, and prices were lower fractionally, reaching new lows for this move and off about 100 points from recent highs. Reports that about 500 tankcars of cottonseed oil previously sold to Europe were transferred to domestic consumers helped to unsettle the market. Another contributing factor was the report that cheaper European competing oils were expected to reduce export business to Northern Europe. The

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, February 21, follow:

	Sales	Cents per Pound High	Low	Close
Mar.	420	16.49	16.21	16.31S
May	582	16.31	16.05	16.19S
July	291	16.16	15.96	16.03S
Sept.	32	15.40	15.22	15.40S
Oct.	17	14.95	14.90	14.85@15.00
Dec.	12	14.90	14.75	14.82@14.90

Total sales and switches, 1,354 contracts.

agreement reached with Poland for the purchase of 26,000 tons of vegetable oils had no effect on the market. Consumer interest in refined oil was inactive and salad oil declined to 17¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. This price compared with 14¼c. for soybean salad oil, same basis, was the main factor in the lack of buying interest for refined cottonseed oil.

Trading in crude cottonseed oil was slow. Market was fractionally lower. Offers however, were light. Tankcars were nominal at 14⅛c. to 14¼c. per pound, tankcars in the Valley; 13⅝c., Lubbock and 13⅞c., Waco.

Linseed—Consumers restricted demand to fill-in needs. Withdrawals against contracts were reported in moderate request. Raw oil was unchanged at 14.8c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, February-April and 15c., May-July.

Flaxseed—Trading continued slow. Market unchanged and steady.

Minneapolis. — Cash flaxseed market was virtually non-existent at Minneapolis. Offerings were negligible and crushers were on the sidelines most of the time. Bids were unchanged at $3.23 a bushel, spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis, the same level that has prevailed since January 24.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts 1957-58	Receipts 1956-57	Shipments 1957-58
Since Sept. 1	12,752,500	15,580,000	1,373,000
Past week	147,000	297,000	45,500

Peanut—Steady tone prevailed in this market due to the scarcity of stocks. Crude was sold at 17½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined was unchanged at higher figure. Refined was unchanged at 21c., New York, prompt delivery.

Soybean—This market remained steady, despite weakness in cotton oil. Trading in crude was not active, but tankcars were

Soybean Oil Futures

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, February 21, follow:

	Sales	Cents per Pound High	Low	Close
Mar.	5	11.53	11.53	11.42@11.53

Total sales, 5 contracts.

sold and maintained at 11½c., Decatur for February-April delivery. Refined salad was unchanged at 14¼c., tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Tung—Nearby delivery was maintained at 21c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis. Trading was light, chiefly for nearby. March forward was available at 20¾c., same basis. Domestic oil was unchanged at 21c., tankcars, f.o.b. mills.

Miscellaneous

Cocoa Butter—Sharp advance in cocoa was reflected in the butter market and quotations advanced 1c. to 94c. to 99c. per pound, spot as to quantity.

Copra—Market was unchanged and steady. Shipments were nominal at $180 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast, prompt.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Increased demand for export stiffened this market and prices were lifted ¼c. to ⅜c. per pound. Choice white all hog was higher at 8⅞c. to 9c. per pound, tankcars, delivered and yellow also was moved up to 7⅞c. to 8c., same basis, as to acid content.

Lard—Market was stronger and fractionally higher under active trading. Cash

Oils, Fats and Waxes

lard was raised to 13c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Tallow—Active trading for export and domestic delivery caused the market to advance sharply. Bleached fancy sold up to 8½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered. Soapers were in the market and took moderate lots at the higher levels. Prime was moved at 8¼c. and special, 8c. and No. 1 was held at 7⅞c., same basis. Guaranteed fancy was higher at 9¾c. to 9⅞c., drums, f.a.s. and bulk sold at 8¾c. Edible tallow was boosted to 11⅜c. to 11½c., tankcars, delivered.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—This market was stronger and prices were further advanced $2 per ton as a result of scarce supplies and unusually heavy demand in face of bad weather conditions. Mills have practically withdrew from the market, and offers were restricted to occasional lots. Meal, 41 percent was higher at $61 per ton, sacked, Memphis; $65, Alabama; $66 Georgia and South Carolina for spot shipment.

Linseed Meal—This market remained steady, reflecting the strength of soybean meal. Prices were unchanged and well held.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:

	1957-58	1956-57
Past week	11,100,000	11,940,000
Since Sept. 1	342,120,000	359,440,000

Soybean Meal—Brisk demand, coupled with well sold up position of most crushers, imparted exceptional strength to this market. Quotations on unrestricted meal soaring $2.50 per ton. Extraordinary demand for spot supplies in the Illinois area caused unusual dislocation of price structure and shipments. In many instances Minnesota and Kansas meal was sold into the Illinois market, movement being towards rather than from Decatur. Differential between Minnesota meal and unrestricted, Decatur rose to $11.50, opening a much wider territory to Minnesota crushers and jobbers. Western demand was limited, eastern trunk line comparatively good. Meal, 44 percent was $50 to $51.50 a ton, unrestricted, bulk, Decatur.

Waxes

Quietness prevailed in the vegetable wax market last week, due in part to inclement weather which disrupted deliveries. Feature of carnauba wax was the scarcity of Parnahyba grades, especially No. 1 yellow, which was firm and closely held at $1.33 to $1.35 per pound, as to seller. Fatty remained steady, with No. 3 crude Ceara maintained at 72c. to 73c. and Parnahyba at 75c. to 77c. as to quantity and seller. Crude beeswax was quiet and fairly steady. Refined beeswax also was maintained at current levels. Candelilla was inactive but held at unchanged quotations. Japan continued unsettled and available at 32c. to 34c. per pound, spot as to seller. Ouricury was practically unavailable and entirely nominal.

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1—Bird 36" x 50" Steel, Solid Bowl, Continuous Centrifuge.
1—Bird 40" suspended, rubber covered, perforated basket, Centrifuge, 25/10 HP 3/60/440 V., 1200/600 rpm motor.
2—Tolhurst 40" suspended, steel, perforated Centrifuge.

WRITE OR PHONE FOR DETAILS

STOCK ITEMS

2—Pfaudler 2000 gal. glass lined, closed, jacketed Kettles, with 1,750,000 BTU Dowtherm Boiler.
1—1000 gal. nickel clad, jacketed, agitated Reactor.
1—600 gal. 316 S.S. jacketed, agitated Reactor 200# internal pressure, 90# jacket pressure.
1—3500 gal. 304 S.S. jacketed, agitated Tank, 9' x 7'.
1—9400 gal. 316 S.S. Horizontal Tank, 1½' dia. x 19'.
5—Karbate Heat Exchangers, 250, 187, 70, and 24 sq. ft.
4—Stainless Heat Exchangers, 1220, 1080, 786, 500 sq. ft.
1—Sharples C20 Super-Dehydrator, 316 S.S., vapor tight.
1—Sharples PY14 Super-D-Canter, 304 S.S.
2—Bird 18" x 28", 24" x 38" stainless steel, solid bowl, continuous Centrifuges.
1—Bird 32" x 50", 316 S.S., solid bowl, continuous, fume tight 60 HP motor, New 1953.
2—Bird 40" suspended Centrifugals, 347 S.S., perforated basket, bottom discharge.
2—Feinc 5' x 6' Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Filters.
2—Sparkler 33-S-28 Pressure Filters, 150 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
1—Baker Perkins No. 16 TRM, 150 gal., jacketed sigma blades, Vacuum Mixer.
1—Baker Perkins #15USE, 100 gal. jacketed, Stainless Steel, Vacuum Mixer.
1—Baker Perkins No. 15 VUMM, 100 gal. jacketed Mixer, dispersion blades, 100 HP motor.
1—Baker Perkins #15 JNM, 100 gal. jacketed Mixer, sigma blades.
2—Haveg 7000 & 4000 gal. closed storage Tanks.

Partial List of Values — Send for News Flash!

TEXAS OFFICE: 4101 San Jacinto St., Houston 4, Texas — Tel: Jackson 6-1351

BRILL EQUIPMENT COMPANY
2401 Third Ave., New York 51, N.Y. Tel.: CYpress 2-5703

FOR SALE

750 gal. Steel Reactor 300 PSI Internal 100 PSI Jacket
50 gal. Stainless Reactor 50 PSI Internal 100 PSI Jacket
6'x29' Bubble Cap Column S.S. 347, 21 trays 40 caps per tray
705-24 Roto-Louvre Dryer Complete
502-16 Roto-Louvre Dryer Complete
6'x10' Rotary Vac. Drum Dryer.
4'x30' Ruggles Cole model XH2 Rotary Dryer
5'x30' Buflovak Rotary Vac. Dryer
8'6"x50' Allis Chalmers Kiln
12,000 gallon Aluminum Tank 75 PSI.
14"x30" J. H. Day 3-Roll Mill High Speed 25 H.P. (3)
Pebble Mills 5'x6', 4'x5', 3'6"x4', 3'x3', Patterson & Abbe MD
30" Fletcher St. Steel Susp. Cent.
40" Bird St. Steel Susp. Centrifuge
24"x54' Steel column 30 tray 268 psi
24"x20' Swenson Crystallizers (3)
Sweetland Filter #10 27 leaves
Stokes DD2 Tablet Presses (2)
3'x6' double deck St. Steel Screen
50"x14'6" Pug Mill W. 60 HP Motor

HEAT & POWER Co., Inc.
PROCESS EQUIPMENT DIVISION
60 EAST 42nd ST. NEW YORK 17, N. Y. MUrray Hill 7-5280
310 THOMPSON BLDG. TULSA 3, OKLAHOMA Diamond 3-4890

STEIN EQUIP'T

DRYERS AND KILNS
1—Allbr. Nell 4x9 atmos. Drum Dryer.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20".

CENTRIFUGALS AND CENTRIFUGES
8—Centrifugals, 12", 20", 26", 30", 40" & 48" Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber.
6—Sharples No. 5A Stainless & #6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers 300 & 301.

FILTERS
#2 Sweetland Filter, 12 Stainless covered leaves & other sizes. Oliver Filters.
1—Vallez Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
Sperry and Shriver 6" to 36" iron & wood.
Ertel 6" & 10" Disc Filters 12¼" dia.

KETTLES AND TANKS
300, 100 & 50 gal. Stainless Clad Kettles.
Dopp 350 gal. Agit. Jack. CI Vac. Kettle.
2—Impreg. Units 30" & 36" dia. complete.
6—Jack. Steel Kettles up to 3000 gals.
1—250 gal. Lead Lined Kettle.
Stainless, alum., copper, glass lined, lead lined and steel kettles and tanks.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS
4—Mikro Pulverizers, #2TH, #4 & Bantam.
Pebble Mills 24"x30", 30"x30", 30"x34", 30"x42" 4'x5'. Also jar mills.
1—#00 Raymond Mill, 30 HP complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills.
Bauer 24" Hammer Mill.
Schutz-O'Neill #1 & 20" Pulverizers.
Williams #3 & 2XX Hammer Mills.
Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutters Lab & up.
Jeffrey 18"x18" single Roll Crusher.
2—Robinson 18" & 22" BB Attrition Mills.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 9" x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
Houchin 18"x30" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
1—U.S. 1½ HP Colloid Mill.
Eppenbach QV81 Stainless Colloid Mill 5HP.

MIXERS, SIFTERS & SCREENS
Day Imperial 75 & 150 gal. Jack. Mixers.
Day Jumbo, 700 gals., Mixer.
Lancaster 6' dia. Vert. Mixer, 25 HP.
Kent 3 HP, continuous Dry Mixer.
Baker Perkins, 50 & 100, gal. Jack. Mixers.
Blystone 3000# horiz. Spiral Mixer.
Read 50 & 100 gal. double arm Mixers.
Read 80 qt. vert. Mixer, 3 speed.
Day Stainless 40"x84" Roball Sifter.
Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
Robinson 20"x48" Gyro Sifter, 3 opening.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 3,000#.
3—Day 8, 15 & 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
10—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 5 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers to 150 gals.

MISC. AND SPECIALS
Colton 5T single punch Preform Machine.
9—Single Punch & Rotary Tablet Machines, ½" to 4" sizes, Colton, Stokes and Kux.
Anderson & French Oil Expellers.
Fillers Powder & Liquid. Labelers.
Pneumatic Scale Automatic Capper.
1—Howe Mogul barrel and bag packer.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
8—Devine Buffalo, Stokes Vac. Pumps.
Boilers—Gas & Oil, conveyors & Elev.
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, etc.

PARTIAL LISTING. WRITE FOR BULLETIN. WE BUY YOUR SURPLUS MACHINERY & PLANTS

STEIN EQUIP'T CO.
107 EIGHTH ST., BROOKLYN 15, N. Y.
STERLING 8-1944

CRUSHERS, JAW—2½x6 Gab), 9x15 Climax, 15x24 Traylor.

MILLS, HAMMER—7½ HP Quaker City—25 HP Williams AKB—30 HP Mikro 3W—50, 100, 150 HP Jeffrey.

MILLS, PEBBLE—18"x27", 60"x48", 6'x5', 6'x8', 4½'x8", 7'x22", 7'x48" Hardinge Conical.

MILLS, BALL—3'x8", 6'x36", 8'x48", Hardinge Conical.

SCREENS, 3x5 (1), 3x10 (2), 4x10 (1) Tyler Hammer—40x84 double Roball, 40x84 Triple Rotex.

FEEDERS, FMO, F11, F21, Syntron—Apron 40"x8', Hardinge "B" constant weight.

MIXERS, Lab Cone Blenders—16c.f. Twin Shell Paterson Kelly—5c.f. and 9c.f. Lancasters, Muller type.

ROTARY DRYERS—24"x20', 36"x25', 44"x 25', 60"x45', (new), 80"x60' with automatic controls/dust collecting system.

BAG PACKERS, St. Regis 100LS (unused), 105FV single spout for 25/50/100# bags.

ELEVATORS, 8", 10", 12", 16" BUCKETS, 20' to 85' centers—All w/drives.

FORK TRUCK—2000# Hyster, 12' lift, pneumatics.

TAKE YOUR FAMILY TO YOUR CHURCH THIS SUNDAY

LAWLER COMPANY
LAWLER PLACE METUCHEN, N. J.
LIBERTY 9-0249

PERRY EQUIPMENT CORP.

JUST PURCHASED

1—Patterson-Kelley twin shell blender, 30 cu. ft., stainless steel.
1—100 gal. Reactor, ASME 75# jkt., Vacuum Int., stainless.
2—Bird Centrifugal, 24" x 38", steel horiz. bowl, steel or monel.
1—Raymond 6 roll low-side mill, 200 HP.

EVAPORATORS
1—Buflovak Double Effect, Vertical Long Tube, total 588 sq. ft., Stainless Steel.
2—Nickel Clad Single Effect Evaporators, 250 sq. ft. & 400 sq. ft.
1—Buflovak st. st. forced circulation Evaporater.
1—Struthers Wells Vertical Calandria, 625 sq. ft., T347 Stainless Steel.
1—Stokes Double Effect T316 Stainless Steel, 150 sq. ft. U-tubes, each effect.
3—6' dia. Stainless steel coil type Vacuum Pan—Milk type.

DRYERS—DOUBLE DRUM
1—American 36" x 84"—VACUUM.
3—Buflovak 42" x 120"—Atm.
1—American 42" x 120"—Atm.
1—Buflovak 32" x 72"—Atm.
1—B & C 24" x 60"—Atm.
1—Witteman 22" x 38"—Atm.

DRYERS—VACUUM SHELF
2—Andersen 6 Shelf, 36" x 72"—ALL STAINLESS STEEL.
1—Devine #23, 13 Shelf, 59" x 78".
2—Devine #17, 6 Shelf, 39" x 59", UNUSED.
12—Stokes 4 & 6 shelf, 24 & 36 sq. ft.

DRYERS—ROTARY HOT AIR
1—3' D x 15' L—Everdur Shell.
1—3' D x 24' L—Steel.
1—Tyler-Harmor 4' x 30—steel.
3—Beaird 4' x 30'—Steel.
1—4'6" D x 32' L—Steel.
1—4'6" D x 40' L—Steel.
1—Renneberg 5'6" x 50'—steel.
1—Allis-Chalmers 6' x 50'—steel.
1—9' D x 30' L—St. St. lined.

DRYERS—ROTARY STEAM TUBE
1—Hardinge 4' D x 30' L.
1—Louisville 6' D x 45' L.

DRYERS—MISCEL.
1—Buflovak 5' x 12' Single Drum Dryer, VACUUM, UNUSED.
1—Gemco Stainless Steel Jacketed Conical Dryer-Blender 54" dia., 15 cu. ft. work. cap.
2—Stokes Rotary Vacuum 3' D x 15' L, 3'6" D x 15' L, Steel, Jktd.
2—Buffalo 32" dia. x 90" Single Drum Flakers or Chill Rolls.

Phones: (Phila.) POplar 3-3505
(NYC) OXford 7-8685

PERRY EQUIPMENT CORP.
1407 N. SIXTH STREET · PHILADELPHIA 22, PA.

EQUIPMENT
for CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

1—Selectro Stainless Steel 3-Deck Screen, 2' x 5'.

1—Feinc Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum String Filter, 3' x 3'.

2—Orville Simpson Rotex Screens, #12.

2—Stokes Mikro Vacuum Pumps, Model 149E.

5—Nash Hytor Vacuum Pumps, Size 7, Model L4 and L6.

1—Eimco Stainless Steel Drum Filter, 4' x 3', Complete.

2—Feinc Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum String Filter, 5' x 6'.

10—Sweetland #12 Filters, with 72 Stainless Steel Leaves.

1—Niagara Stainless Steel Filter, Model 510-28.

1—Niagara Monel Filter, Model 85.

1—Sparkler Stainless Steel Filter, Model 14-4.

2—Sharples Type 316 Stainless Steel Centrifuges, Model D-2.

1—Merco Stainless Steel Centrifuge, Type B9, with 50 HP motor, Complete.

2—Hercules Rubber covered center slung 40" Centrifuges, Perforate Baskets.

1—AT&M Type 347 Stainless Steel Suspended Type Centrifuge, with 42" Perforate Basket, Complete.

1—Tolhurst Suspended Type Centrifuge, with 32" Perforate Basket, Complete.

1—Tolhurst 32" Suspended Type Centrifuge, complete with Imperforate Basket.

2—Pfaudler Glass-lined Jacketed Reactors, 500 and 300 gallons.

2—Glascote 150 gallon Glass-lined Jacketed Stills, complete with Glass-lined Condensers and Glass-lined Receivers.

5—Theo. Walters Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettles, 250, 250 and 500 gal. cap.

1—Nickel 1,000 gallon Jacketed Kettle.

1—Combustion Engineers Steel Jacketed Autoclave, 1,600 gal. with agitator and drive, 150# jacket, 600# internal.

18—Pfaudler Series R Jacketed Reactors, 1,000 gallons.

5—Stainless Steel Vertical Storage Tanks, 2,000 gallons each.

3—Robinson Type 316 Stainless Steel Double Arm Sigma Blade Jacketed Mixer, 400 gallon capacity.

1—Banbury #0 Midget Mixer.

3—Stainless Steel Ribbon Blenders, 65, 40 and 30 cu. ft.

2—Patterson Kelley Stainless Steel Twin Shell Blender, 5 cu. ft. each, with motors, Complete.

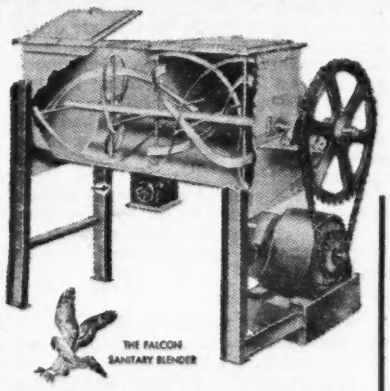
2—Patterson Monel Double Cone Blenders, 4.7 cu. ft. and 12.4 cu. ft.

1—Stokes Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 3' x 15'.

1—Combustion Engineers Type M-2 Water Tube Package Boiler, 200 HP 275# working pressure.

1—Baker Perkins 150 gallon Double Arm Jacketed Vacuum Mixer, complete with 60 HP motor and drive.

R. GELB & SONS, INC.
UNION, NEW JERSEY Est. 1886 MUrdock 6-4900



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HAS BUILT-IN FEATURES RECOMMENDED BY USERS

- Heavier Double Ribbon For Faster efficient Mixing
- Approved SANITARY by Municipal Authorities
- All Sizes usually in Stock in Stainless or Mild Steel
- Requires Less Power per load
- Smooth Rounded Interior No projections to retain material
- Ribbon Assembly quickly removable for cleaning
- Jackets Available for Heating or Cooling
- The FALCON is competitively priced

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Falcon also makes
STAINLESS KETTLES, TANKS, CONDENSERS, REACTORS.
EQUIPMENT FABRICATED TO SPECIFICATIONS

The FALCON
MANUFACTURING DIVISION
of the
FIRST MACHINERY CORP.
211 Tenth Street, Brooklyn 15, N.Y.

EQUIPONOMICS

OLIVER VACUUM FILTERS—S.S. 316 3'x6' Complete With Pumps Receivers And Accessories (1954)

BLENDERS—Ribbon, Jacketed 1250# Steel,
CENTRIFUGES—Tolhurst 26" Monel, Susp., (2) 40" Rubber covered, Centerslung, with 5 H.P. Explosion Proof Motors.
CHARLOTTE COLLOID MILL—S.S. 40 H.P.
DAY—14"x30" Hi-Speed 3—ROLL MILL 25 H.P. x P Motor, Switches.
FILTER PRESS—Shriver 36"x36", 34 Rubber Covered Frames, 1-½" Thick, Closed
HARDINGE BALL MILL—4-½'x16", 25 H.P.
HOMOGENIZER—Gaulin, S.S. 500 GPH.
KNEADER—Day, 2-½ Gal. Jack. Vac. 5 H.P.
PEBBLE MILLS—30"x36", 4'x4', 5'x4'.

PROCESS PLANTS SERVICE, INC.
287 Central Ave., Clark, N. J. • Tel. FUlton 1-1169-4

NEW AND GOOD-AS-NEW EQUIPMENT

1—Stainless Tank #430 Chrome, vert. 7' x 10' deep.
20—Jacketed Kettles—Stainless, Copper, Aluminum.
1—International Ball Mill, Porcelain Lined, 48" dia. x 60" face, direct motor drive—like new.
1—Sperry Filter 42", open del. 40-plates, 41-frames.
60—New Pressure Cookers, 18" x 18" & 24" x 28".
1—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pump, 160 gpm.
1—New Nash Vacuum Pump, Type AL-572.
1—Buflovak Jacketed Impregnating Tank 42" x 52".
1—Stedman Disintegrator size 40-6.
1—Jeffrey Vibrating Conveyor 12" x 6", 15' lg.
1—Nash Air Compressor, Type AL 623.
1—Manton Gaulin Stainless Homogenizer 125 gph.
1—I&R Vacuum Pump, 5 H.P., 60'.
4—Heat Exchangers, 12" dia. 11' lg., 43 steel tubes.
1—Raymond 8" Hammer Mill, like new.
1—Louisville Steam Tube Dryer 6' x 35'.
1—New Louisville Continuous Filtering Machine.
1—#316 Stainless Reactor, 265 gals. cap., jacketed.
Abbe Pebble & Tube Mill 5' x 22'—Buhrstone Lined.
2—Patterson Ball Mills, porcelain lined, 17"x27" I.D.
2—Large Steam Jacketed Horizontal Mixers.
2—Ribbon Type Mixers, 50 & 90 cu. ft.—like new.
1—Davidson Steam Vacuum Pump, new, 9 x 12 x 12.
2—Ball & Jewell #2 Cutters with 75 H.P. motors.
1—J. H. Day 3 roll Mill 10 x 16.
3—3000 gal. Jacketed Kettles with Turbo Agitators.
1—#10 Day 300 gal. Jacketed Sigma Blade Mixer.
4—New Heat Exc. 60' with Cupro Nickel Tubes.
1—Sparkler Stainless Filter Model 33-S-9.
3—4' x 8' Shaker Screens—1 & 2 Deck.
6—W & P Mixers, jacketed, heavy duty, sigma blade, 300 gal. with hydraulic dumpers.
3—Baker-Perkins Mixers—same as above.
2—Sperry 30" Filters, clsd. del., 39-pl. 40 fr.

H. LOEB & SON 4643 LANCASTER AVE., PHILADELPHIA 31, PA.

CHOICE EQUIPMENT FOR SALE

2—Lightnin 7½ H.P. Agitators 100 rpm.
1—Buffalo 24" x 36" Vac. Impregnator.
1—Fletcher 30" S.S. Sus. Style Extractor.
1—Fletcher 48" S.S. Extractor.
1—Sharples PY-14 Super-D-Canter.
1—Badger Nickel Heat Exchanger 1483 sq. ft.
1—Buflovak 6' Vac. Crystallizer.
1—Arnold Double Effect Evap. Type 316 S.S. Total Surface 1133 sq. ft.
1—Double Drum Dryer 4' x 9'.
1—Devine Vac. 6 Shelf Dryer 40" x 43".
2—Devine Vac. 20 Shelf Dryer 59" x 78".
3—Sparkler Rubber Lined Filters 2 to 91.8 sq. ft.
5—Filter Presses 24" and 30"—C.D. and O.D.
2—Mikro Pulverizers 2 SI and 2 TH.
7—Porcelain Lined Pebble Mills 6—30 gals.
3—Pony Mixers—15-40 & 30 gallons.
2—Day #71 Robell Sifters, S.S.
1—72" S.S. Bubble Cap Column.
2—Stokes "DD-2" Rotary Tablet Machines.
5—Stainless Tanks 300 to 1200 gals.

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The Machinery and Equipment Corp.
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TAlbot 4-2650

JUST SECURED FROM PROMINENT PLANT UNION

Rebuilt Machinery Established 1913

MOST MODERN PACKAGING AND PROCESSING MACHINERY

EQUIPMENT INSTALLED WITHIN LAST 2 YEARS
AVAILABLE AT GREAT SAVINGS

4—Hayssen Model F Compaks with net weight scales, bulk and dribble feeds, Electric Eyes.
3—Package Machinery Model C Transwraps, with net weight scales, bulk and dribble feeds, Electric Eyes.
1—Package Machinery Transwrap Model B, Auger Feed, Electric Eye.
8—Scandia Model SFS6F high speed automatic Wrappers with Electric Eyes.
4—Ceco Model 40-9½-CG Automatic Adjustable Cartoning Units. Also Model TT.
2—Hayssen Model 7-17 Box Wrappers.
1—Pneumatic Scale Rotary Carton Top Sealing Unit.
1—Ceco Model A 3901-12 Cartoning Machine with compression unit.
1—Schroeder Corrugated Carton Sealer.
2—George H. Fry Bag Heat Sealers, Model CBS.
1—Amsco Sealer.
4—Stokes & Smith Model G1 and G2 Auger Powder Fillers.
2—Mateer Powder Fillers, Model 31-A
1—Karl Kiefer Rotary Bottle Filler.
1—Benjamin Betner Bag Closing Machine, Model 104.
1—Stokes & Smith Box Sealer.
6—Fitzpatrick Stainless Steel Comminuters, Model D-6, also Model D-3.
4—J. H. Day size G, 1500 lb. Ribbon type Powder Mixer with split spiral type Agitator, center discharge, air operated.
1—Enterprise Foundry Disintegrator. 1—Entoleter. 2—Lee 60 gal. Stainless Steel Kettles. Shriver Filter Press. Bottle Scrambling Machine. Stainless Steel Work Tables, and other misc. equipment.

COMPLETE DETAILS & PRICES AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

UNION STANDARD EQUIPMENT CO.
318-322 Lafayette St., New York 12, N.Y. CAnal 6-5334

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OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER, *30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y.*

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

Sale of Machinery due to discontinued process. All first class operating condition at low prices. Baker Perkins size 16 extra heavy Universal revolving dump jacketed mixer, 150 gallon working capacity, 250 gallon total capacity. Size 24—24 plate Steam Jacketed Shriver Filter Press. 3x4 Gould Triplex Pump with motor for above press. Extra heavy steel J. P. Devine 150 gallon Auto-Clave. Farboil Company, 801 Key Highway, Baltimore 30, Maryland.

For Sale: 24"x36", 42"x120" Atmospheric Double Drum Dryers; 65 and 150 sq. ft. S.S. T304 Heat Exchangers; 165 sq. ft. S.S. T316 Heat Exchanger; 9"x30", 9"x42" Allis Chalmers Style N Roller Mills with two pairs of rolls each; 1133 sq. ft. Double Effect S.S. T316 Evaporator. Best Equipment Company, 1737 Howard Street, Chicago 26, Illinois. AMbassador 2-1452.

Day 5x12, laboratory Roller Mill; Ross 9x24, high speed, "floating roll," Roller Mill; 180 gal. Ion twin Lead Mixers; Matthews #47, Lid Marking machine; Elgin model H, Filler, Cap Dropper, and Capper. OPD 503.

FOR SALE—new Steel Change tanks for paint mixers, on wheels. 150 gallon, 36" dia. x 36" deep x 41" over-all height. Prompt shipment. Competitive prices; write Sollenberger, 4824 Silverwood Street, Philadelphia 28, Pennsylvania.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Small Chemical company desires to purchase laboratory furniture and equipment. Sanders Chemical Co., 2205 N. American St., Phila. 33, Pa.

FOR SALE

1 PY-14 Stainless Super-D-Canter 4000 RPM Used three weeks. OPD 499.

MATERIALS OFFERED

Ethylene Dichloride, 50 tons, in bulk, water-white, containing 13-15% N-Butyl Chloride, for sale at a low price. Contact R. Entin, c/o All Chemicals Co., 166 East 96 Street, New York City. TRafalger 6-8749.

Snow Use looking for lower prices than ours: Sodium Chromate Tetrahydrate; Potassium Bicarbonate USP; Carbowax 1000 Stearate; Soybean Oil Mono-Diglyceride; Methylene Chloride Paint Strippers. Industrial By-Products & Surplus Co., 40-40 Lawrence St., Flushing 54, N. Y., INdependence 1-4100.

MATERIALS WANTED

Will purchase for cash, prime or off grade Styrene, Polyester Resin (any type), Cellophane or Acetate Film (min. 36" wide), Glass Cloth, Mat or Rovings, Pigments and catalysts. Write OPD 502.

POSITIONS WANTED

Organic Chemist, Ph.D. Twenty years' experience in research and development of synthetic detergents, intermediates, pharmaceuticals and synthetic textile chemicals. Metropolitan area preferred. Address OPD 500.

SERVICES WANTED

Require use of stainless steel vacuum tray drying oven, to dry organic material. First batch approximately 100 pounds. Also seek Company to do custom grinding. OPD 501.

Philadelphia Quartz Elects

Philadelphia Quartz Company, Philadelphia, has elected Thomas W. Elkinton, who had been its president since 1930, to the post of chairman of the board. Thomas Elkinton, formerly vice-president, has been elected president.

Data Offered

American Alcolac Corporation, Baltimore, Md., has just issued a booklet dealing with the company's **"Sipon line of fatty alcohol sulfates.** The twenty-five page booklet contains detailed descriptions of the line of sulfates and other information ranging from a sampling of formulations to a glossary of terms of the trade. It is available without charge from American Alcolac, 3440 Fairfield road, Baltimore 26, Md.

A new buyers' guide, **"Amsco Chemicals—Building Blocks for Industrial Progress"** has been published by American Mineral Spirits Company, Chicago. The eight-page brochure presents chemical formulae and test results on alcohols, esters, glycols, ketones, chlorinated solvents, plasticizers and miscellaneous solvents. Copies may be obtained from American Mineral spirits, Murray Hill, N. J.

Borden Chemical Company, New York, has issued an eighteen page bulletin on its **"Polyco 806," a vinyl acetate copolymer emulsion.** The booklet describes the product and includes numerous paint formulations. It is available on request from Borden's polyco-monomer department, 350 Madison avenue, New York 17.

Henry Bower Chemical Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, has issued **"Cupric Chloride, Technical Bulletin 300."** The bulletin details comprehensively the uses, appearance, specifications, chemical properties, etc., of cupric chloride. It is available on writing to Bower, Grays Ferry road and 29th street, Philadelphia 46.

A four-page product **specifications folder on petrochemicals** has been issued by the chemical division of Delhi-Taylor Oil Corporation, New York. Included are specification sheets on the company's nitration grade benzene and toluene, five-degree xylene, high aromatic solvents and mineral spirits. A copy may be acquired by writing to W. Blackstock, chemical division, Delhi-Taylor Oil Corporation, 415 Madison avenue, New York 17.

Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has issued a series of **data sheets of six chlorinated p-xylene derivatives** recently developed by the company's product development department. The data sheets present information covering physical properties and chemical reactions of a-chloro-p-xylene; a,a'-dichloro-p-xylene; a,a'-hexachloro-p-xylene; 2-chloro-p-xylene; 2,5-dichloro-p-xylene and 2,3,5,6-tetrachloro-p-xylene. Copies are available by writing to Diamond Alkalis product development department, research center, Box 348, Painesville, Ohio.

International Wax Refining Company, Valley Stream, N. Y., has issued the seventh edition (1958-59) of its price brochure. Included are International's entire line of **waxes for industry.** Copies may be had by writing to International Wax, East Hawthorne avenue and Long Island Railroad, Valley Stream, N. Y.

Market Research Man's Life Uncertain

—Continued from page 7

specific drug out of all the thousands that are available.

"There is also a chance that the drug he needs is not available at all. It may not even exist. It is the pharmaceutical manufacturer's job to find out the need, and fill the gap. Determining the needs is the basic role of marketing research in the pharmaceutical industry. It is a role unsurpassed on the industrial stage.

Number of Interesting Sidelights

Mr. de Cillis presented a number of interesting sidelights on the market researchers work after the basic product and the basic market have been established.

"A pharmaceutical company must think about making the product acceptable—and if possible, even welcome to the patients who must take it. This is particularly important with children. To assist us in making attractive formulations of our new drugs, we have recently established a taste-testing section, made necessary by our expanding interest in consumer products. The section consists of three taste panels, charged with selecting both the flavors and the colors of new drug dosage forms," he stated.

"The new product, in a variety of formulations, goes from research to an expert panel which then picks out the best-tasting candidate. As many as a dozen of these tests may be made on a single drug; pediatric flavors are selected by a special children's panel. Ultimately, a consumer panel makes a final choice among the top selections of the previous panel.

"Incidentally, we have never had any difficulty in getting volunteers for these panels, and in at least one instance we were swamped with requests. Our technical service department was studying the effect of anti-oxidants on the taste of beer, and panelists rallied to our assistance on that project with great gusto," Mr. de Cillis observed.

The Animal's Reaction

"When the new product is destined for agricultural use, the question of animal acceptance arises. While we do not yet have a taste panel for farm animals, we may well establish one before long. In the meantime, we have access to thousands of animal tests which are performed at our agricultural research center in Terre Haute, where one of our most recent projects was that of assessing the effect of tranquilizers on animal growth.

"There was some doubt that drugs of this class would have any effect on ruminants, though, of course, we did have hopeful visions of a bucolic paradise full of contented steers. Happily, the steers were tranquilized just as we had hoped, resulting in weight gains of 12 percent and a 7 percent improvement in feed efficiency over and above the gains achieved with 'Terramycin' and stilbestrol. It tranquilizer fortified feeds gain FDA acceptance, we expect to introduce our entry, 'Tran-Q,' hopefully, this year," he stated.

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1—Elmco 8' x 8' Rot. Cont. Vac. Filter Comp.
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2—6' x 50' Louisville Rotary Steam Dryers.
1—Williams 4 Roll High Side Mill, with Spinner.
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1—Sturtevant #24 Blender, 900 cu. ft. cap. 50 HP.
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1—Fitzpatrick Model K Comminuting machine.
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3—Stokes BB-2 Rotary Tablet Presses.
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1—10,000 gal. Stainless vert. Tank, 12' x 15'.
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Aluminum sulfate, 32 tons, unpurified, Bid No. 165, Feb. 25, Contracting Officer, US Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

Desiccant, 608 ctrs., activated, dehumidification, spec. D-3716, Bid No. 63, Feb. 26, N. Y. Chem. Procurement Div., 390 Broadway, N. Y. 7, N. Y.

Dextran, 16,325 pkgs., injection, 6%, 500cc., Bid No. 251, Feb. 26, Military Med. Supply Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y.

Dichlorobenzene, 8,000 gals., Bid No. 83, Mar. 3, Procurement Div., AMC, Robins AFB, Macon, Ga.

Drugs, iron citrate pearls, agar, Bid J-130028, Feb. 26, calcium gluconate tabs., mercury dichlorite tabs., Bid J-131071, Feb. 26, acetic anhydride, nitric acid, phosphoric acid, collodion, Bid J-129080, Feb. 26, N. Y. City Dept. of Purchase, Municipal Bldg. (Open Market Bids), N. Y. 7, N. Y.

Insecticide, 4,015 gals. malathion, 5%, liquid, Bid No. 474, Mar. 10, 96 55-gal. dms. DDT solution, Bid No. 473, Mar. 19, Navy Purchasing Office, 3rd Ave. & 29th St., Bklyn. 32, N. Y.

Isoniazid, 5,000 bots., tabs., Bid No. M-5-14, Feb. 25, Supply Div., V.A. Depot, Somerville, N.J.

Methyl testosterone, 5,200 bots., Military Med. Supply Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N Y.

Paints, 300 gals. black enamel, Bid. No. 357, Mar. 3, Procurement Div., AMC, McClellan AFB, Sacramento, Calif.; 600 5-gal. cans phenolic baking type varnish, spec. V-12276A, Bid No. 273, Mar. 10, Contracting Officer, Frankford Arsenal, Phila. 37, Pa.; 20,000,000 5-gal. cans paint remover, non-flammable, water rinsable, Bid No. 4-1853, Mar. 5, 10,000 gals. syn. gloss black enamel, spec. TC-595, Bid No. 4-1866, Mar. 6, 13,000 gals. semigloss green rust inhibiting enamel, spec. E-485c. Bid No. 4-1834, Mar. 4, Gen. Stores Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.; 170 1-gal. cans dark green, green rail enamel, Bid No. 29616, Feb. 26, 2,750 gals. traffic zone yellow paint, Bid No. 29618, Feb. 27, N. Y. City Transit Authority, 370 Jay St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y.

10 gals. flat, interior varnish, Bid No. A-305-001, Feb. 27, 144 gals. interior varnish, 644 gals. shellac, Bid No. T-205005, Feb. 27, 100 qts. clear lacquer thinner, Bid No. F-20 5007, Feb. 27, 1100 gals. mixing paint varnish, 3300 gals. phenol varnish, contract, Feb. 27, N. Y. City Dept of Purchase, Municipal Bldg., N. Y. 7, N. Y.

Sodium iodide, Bid No. 1663, Feb. 25, Procurement Div., Atomic Energy Com., 70 Columbus Ave., New York 23, N. Y.

Sodium metaphosphate, 4,000 lbs. tech., Bid No. 82, Mar. 3, Procurement Div., AMC, Robins AFB, Macon, Ga.

Sulfuric acid, 2,000 lbs., electrolyte, Bid No. 82, Mar. 3, Procurement Div., AMC, Robins AFB, Macon, Ga.

Lead, Zinc Meeting

—Continued from page 7

zinc and lead. The zinc group will meet April 14 in conjunction with the Galvanizers Committee of the Steel Industry.

The meeting will be devoted to reports on galvanized steel and other subjects of interest to zinc producers. Papers of particular interest to zinc producers will be given on the afternoon of the same day.

Lead Industries Association will hold business sessions the afternoon of April 15, and on the following day. Meetings will include reports evaluating current and new uses for lead, reports of divisional activities and committees, the annual business meeting and election of directors.

Monsanto Climbs

—Continued from page 3

now using a pale size are using fortified rosin size for increased sizing efficiency and economy.

Filtered Rosin assets acquired by Monsanto include facilities at Baxley for gum collection, the production of gum rosin and turpentine and the further manufacture of paper size from gum and tall oil rosin; at Douglas, Ga., for gum collection and the production of gum rosin and turpentine, and at Alamo, Ga., for gum collection.

Oilseeds, Cake and Meal Output: December

Statistics on the production of cake and meal and oilseeds crush have been compiled by the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, for the month of December. The data are as follows:—

Oilseeds Receipts and Crush

	Tons		
	Receipts	Crushings	Stocks Dec. 31
Castor beans	[1]	[1]	[1]
Copra	[1]	32,554	[1]
Corn germs	24,847	24,931	1,338
Cottonseed	925,266	542,035	1,616,446
Flaxseed	50,996	57,944	123,582
Olives	[1]	[1]	[1]
Peanut [2]	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.
Soybeans	804,401	852,512	2,365,891
Tung nuts	[1]	[1]	6,706
Other	61,024	28,372	45,617

Production of Oil Cake and Meals

	Tons		
	Production	Shipments and Transfer	Stocks Dec. 31
Cottonseed cake and meal	246,686	261,923	246,341
hulls	120,111	107,015	109,344
linters [3]			
First cut	38,536	27,605	108,722
Second cut	106,815	114,456	164,022
Mill run	10,260	5,438	29,005
Total	155,611	147,499	302,749
hull fiber	654	773	730
motes and grabbots	1,200	656	2,908
Soybean cake and meal	663,254	675,663	75,703
flour	7,313	7,447	1,554
lecithin	1,480	N. A.	1,596
Other cake and meal—			
Castor bean	[1]	[1]	[1]
Copra	11,394	11,720	850
Corn germ	12,161	12,129	409
Flaxseed	38,282	45,063	63,582
Olive	[1]	103	[1]
Peanut [4]	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.
Tung nut	[1]	2,424	[1]
Other	8,070	6,618	8,091

N. A.—Not Available.

[1] Included in "other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

[2] Data on peanuts collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, and include reports by peanut shellers.

[3] Average gross bale weight in pounds for December production: Total, 622.3; first cut, 613.1; second cut, 626.7; and mill run, 627.1.

[4] Data collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture.

Oils, Fats Output, Use: December

Statistics on production and consumption of oils, and fats, including primary and secondary products have been compiled by the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce for the month of December. The data are as follows:

Primary Products

	Pounds		
	Production	Consumption	Stocks Dec. 31
Babassu oil, crude	.....	.....	.....
Refined	.....	.....	.....
Castor oil, No. 1, crude and No. 3, crude	[1]	8,163,000	[10]23,823,000
Coconut oil, crude	41,574,000	48,533,000	[10]56,840,000
Refined	29,178,000	29,526,000	12,287,000
Cod and codliver oil [5]	12,000	N.A.	2,003,000
Corn oil, crude	20,664,000	22,115,000	10,648,000
Refined	20,539,000	19,516,000	6,406,000
Cottonseed oil, crude	180,635,000	144,856,000	124,341,000
Refined	131,698,000	107,956,000	132,316,000
Menhaden [5]	5,926,000		
Sardine (pilchard and herring) [5]	11,000	5,776,000	49,558,000
Other fish oil, except liver oil [5]	143,000		
Lard, rendered and fined	[4]221,000,000	[8]41,825,000	101,205,000
Linseed oil, raw	39,771,000	27,308,000	89,258,000
Refined	13,914,000	13,446,000	36,512,000
Marine mammal oil [5]	.....	6,453,000	[10]26,676,000
Oiticica oil	.....	679,000	2,833,000
Olive oil, edible	[1]	178,000	3,478,000
Inedible	.....	[6]	35,000
Sulfur foots	.....	[6]	580,000
Palm oil, crude	.....	[1]	[10]15,158,000
Refined	[6]	254,000	387,000
Palm kernel oil, crude	.....	3,395,000	2,249,000
Refined	3,238,000	3,420,000	818,000
Peanut oil, crude [7]	6,527,000	6,602,000	6,882,000
Refined	6,232,000	3,342,000	5,254,000
Perilla oil	.....	.....	.....
Rapeseed oil, crude	.....	[1]	[1]
Refined	.....	212,000	2,066,000
Sesame oil, crude	.....	.....	[1]
Refined	.....	25,000	96,000
Soybean oil, crude	299,940,000	261,574,000	281,268,000
Refined	248,735,000	249,682,000	124,738,000
Tallow, edible (incl. refined)	22,132,000	[9]17,763,000	19,763,000
Tallow and grease inedible (other than wool)—			
All establishments	211,279,000	132,330,000	270,070,000
Establishments classified in meat packing industry	70,424,000	N.A.	N.A.
Tallow and grease, inedible, refined	11,225,000	10,917,000	8,335,000
Tung oil	[1]	2,856,000	30,107,000
Other vegetable oil, crude	10,160,000	4,956,000	19,518,000
Refined	1,372,000	1,408,000	3,391,000
Vegetable foots, 100% basis	20,956,000	9,632,000	48,686,000

Secondary Products

	Pounds		
	Production	Consumption	Stocks Dec. 31
Castor oil chemically dehydrated [8]	1,049,000	N.A.	2,090,000
Deodorized oil [8]	72,755,000	16,481,000	19,124,000
Coconut-type fatty acids, including coconut babassu, and palm kernel and such fractionated fatty acids as lauric, caprylic, capric, and myristic [8]	5,439,000	N.A.	8,608,000
Fish and marine mammal fatty acids	[10]	N.A.	1,049,000
Low rosin fatty acids (rosin content 20% or less)	6,545,000	N.A.	9,325,000
Oleic acid, including white oleic and red oil	8,067,000	N.A.	15,984,000
Stearic acid (40-50% stearic content)	5,225,000	N.A.	4,102,000
Other stearic acids (over 50% stearic) content, high palmitic (over 60% palmitic), hydrogenated animal and vegetable fatty acids	8,246,000	N.A.	8,323,000
Unsaturated unhydrogenated animal fatty acids (other than oleic)	6,811,000	N.A.	11,822,000
Unsaturated unhydrogenated vegetable fatty acids	4,240,000	N.A.	10,832,000
Glycerine, crude (100% basis) [11]	19,549,000	20,716,000	19,884,000
Refined, all grades (100% basis) [11]	20,465,000	14,470,000	56,092,000
Grease oil, lard oil, and tallow oil [8]	5,065,000	N.A.	5,499,000
Hydrogenated animal fats and oils—			
Edible	4,193,000	1,523,000	1,582,000
Inedible	2,715,000	4,388,000	3,734,000
Hydrogenated vegetable oils—			
Edible—			
Cottonseed	29,096,000	24,180,000	16,853,000
Soybean	126,535,000	114,237,000	43,726,000
Other	5,134,000	4,896,000	4,294,000
Inedible	344,000	1,057,000	1,890,000
Margarine [8]	[12]134,716,000	N.A.	26,392,000
Oleo oil and stearine, animal, edible	2,457,000	1,128,000	2,027,000
Shortening [8]	150,971,000	N.A.	120,337,000
Stearine, animal, inedible [8]	1,532,000	N.A.	606,000
Vegetable oil, winter	13,932,000	11,831,000	15,027,000
Tall oil, crude	41,648,000	42,329,000	89,720,000
Refined (excluding low rosin fatty acids)	11,721,000	6,745,000	17,514,000
Winterized oil	60,708,000	35,966,000	34,330,000

N.A. Not Available.

[1] Included in "Other vegetable oil, crude" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

[2] Data for stocks of crude palm oil, crude cocount oil, crude castor and sperm oil are on a commercial stocks basis and do not include figures for stock piles of strategic oils.

[3] Data for fish oil producers collected by Fish & Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior. Combined totals only are available for consumption and stocks of fish oil and marine mammal oil. Consumption data for cod, cod-liver, and other liver oils unavailable and stock figures for these items represent quantities held by producing firms only.

[4] Data on production collected by Department of Agriculture. These figures represent only rendered lard. According to this agency, refined lard production (federally inspected only) totaled 138,000,000 pounds in December, 1957.

[5] Excludes quantities used in refining.

[6] Included in "Other vegetable oil, refined" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

[7] Data on production and stocks held at crude oil mill locations collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture.

[8] Data for stocks exclude quantities held by consuming factories.

[9] Winterized-deodorized oil, hydrogenated-deodorized oil, and cooking and salad oil not included.

[10] Not shown to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

[11] Includes data for synthetic glycerine.

[12] The total for December, 1957, was packaged as follows: One pound units, 126,582,000 pounds; bulk, pats or chips, 1,953,000 pounds; and bulk, other, 6,196,000 pounds. The sum of these items may not agree with the production total shown above because some margarine is not packaged during the same month in which it is produced.

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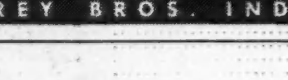

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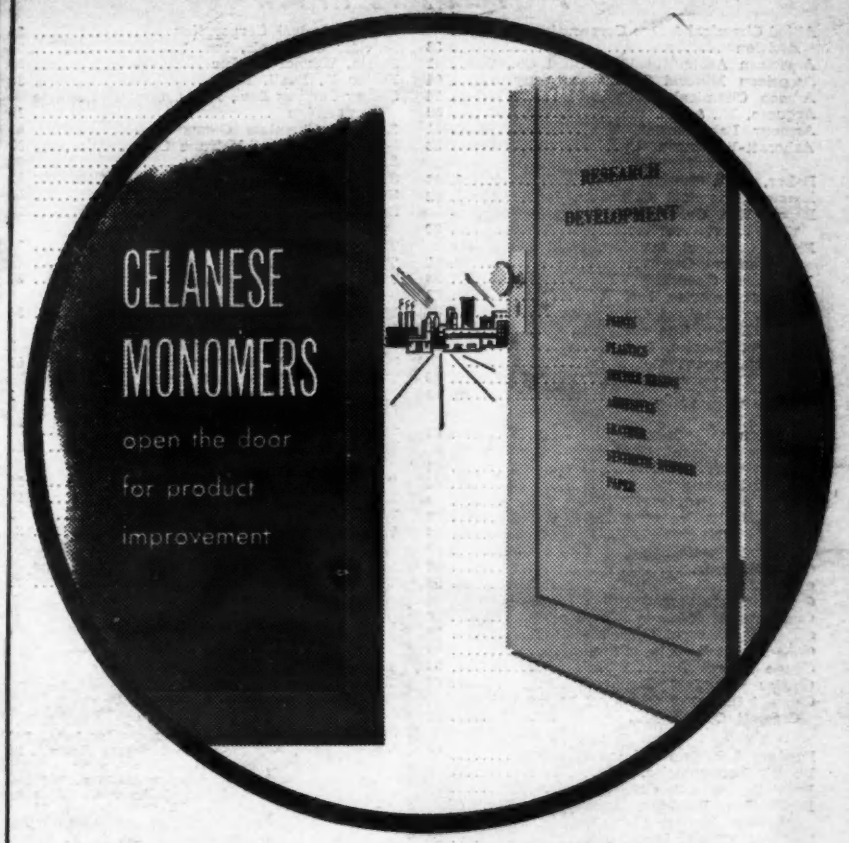

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